"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled today and Tuesday, with showers; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI. . NO. 21,674. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

CENSOR CREEL GIVES OUT RULES FOR NEWSPAPERS

Would Bar Speculation About Possible Peace, or Differences of Opinion

WITH ALLIES OR NEUTRALS

Articles "Likely to Prove Offensive" Likewise Put Under the Ban.

OTHER RULES OBEYED NOW

They Are Such as the Newspapers Voluntarily Adopted — Censorship Bill Likely to be Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman and whose other members are the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, gave out for publication tonight a set of proposed regulations for the newspapers under the title of "Preliminary Statement to the Press." The whole is described as "regulations for the periodical press of the United States during the war."

The most interesting part of the pamphlet is the portion printed under the heading "Explanation," in which occur these passages:

For the elucidation of the above section [Section I.] the following notes have been submitted by the Departments of State, War, and the Navy:

The Department of State considers it dangerous and of service to the enemy to discuss differences of opinion between the allies and difficulties with neutral countries.

The protection of information belonging to friendly countries is most important. Submarine warfare news is a case in point; England permits this Government to have full information, but as it is England's policy not to publish details this Government must support that policy.

Speculation about possible peace is another topic which may possess elements of danger, as peace reports may be of enemy origin, put out to weaken the combination against Germany.

Generally speaking, articles likely to prove offensive to any of the allies or to neutrals would be undesirable.

Chairman Creel has been commonly referred to as the Government censor, but he has always insisted that his purpose is to increase instead of curtail the amount of information furnished to the press for the benefit of the people in the war period.

His statement was originally submitted in confidence to the corps of Washington newspaper correspondents, with the object of obtaining their voluntary adhesion to the regulations suggested for the government of newspaper publication during the war. At a meeting of the correspondents in the Senate press gallery, at which Mr. Creel was present, it was decided that more time was essential to study the regulations and the other suggestions and explanatory matter contained in the pamphlet. Just prior to a subsequent meeting the correspondents learned that President Wilson had written a letter to Chairman Webb of the House Committee on the Judiciary urging the adoption of a press censorship section of the Administration's Espionage bill. The correspondents had obtained the understanding that if the voluntary "Regulations for the Periodical Press" were accepted by them, there would be no further effort to have a censorship statute enacted. At that time the censorship provision of the Espionage bill appeared to have been killed in Congress.

In view of the continued effort of the Administration for a drastic press censorship law, particularly after the newspaper press had demonstrated its patriotism and loyal discretion by the suppression of news of possible benefit to the enemy, the Washington correspondents decided at a meeting held in the House of Representatives press gallery last Wednesday to take no action on the request to consider and accept the suggested regulations for a voluntary censorship.

"Foreword" by Creel.

The purpose of the Committee on Public Information in making public the suggested regulations for a voluntary press censorship after the Washington correspondents had declined to consider them, because the Administration was endeavoring at the same time to provide press regulations by a criminal statute, is not known, although a "Foreword" signed by Creel indicates that the committee desires to let the people of the United States know exactly what it has in mind with reference to establishing a censorship for American newspapers. The foreword follows:

Belligerent countries are usually at pains to veil in secrecy all operations of censorship. Rules and regulations are issued as "private and confidential," each pamphlet is numbered, and the recipient held to strict accountability for its safe and secret keeping. The Committee on Public Information has decided against this policy, and the press is at liberty to give full publicity to this communication. It is well to let people know just what it is that the committee proposes and desires, so that there may be the least possible impairment of public confidence in the printed information presented to it.

GEORGE CREEL,
Chairman, Committee on Public Information.

"The only news which we wish to keep from the authorities at Berlin," says the committee—and it italicizes its words—"is the kind which would be of

Continued on Page 4.

Germans Plan to Deport Belgian Women Next

HAVRE, May 27.—The Belgian authorities gave out a copy today of an order served by the Germans on the City of Mons, as showing bad faith by the Germans in their announcement that deportations had been stopped at the request of the Pope.

The order, which was dated April 15, required Mons to furnish 600 young men at a German cavalry barracks before noon of the following day, equipped with clothing, shoes, and provisions. The city was notified that it must pay 300 marks for every man not furnished.

The Belgian authorities say the indications are that the deportations will be extended to women, as the Germans are taking a census which includes women and girls as well as men.

TORNADOES KILL 143 IN 6 STATES

Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Alabama Hit by Destructive Storms.

ILLINOIS RUIN EXTENSIVE

Mattoon and Charleston Greatly Damaged—92 Known Dead in Those Places.

CHICAGO, May 27.—While stricken towns in Central and Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana were today counting the dead resulting from yesterday's tornado, storms of the same character were dealing death and destruction in four other States, besides striking again in Illinois. The known victims of the tornado in two days, as reported late tonight, are:

DEAD.

Mattoon, Ill.	54
Charleston, Ill.	38
Westervelt, Ill.	5
Modesto, Ill.	2
Joliet, Ill.	1
Other Illinois towns	10
Indiana towns	7
Dyersburg and Tiptonville, Tenn.	12
Tims Point, Ark., and vicinity	9
Dublin, Ky.	5
Total	143

The injured in these towns will reach many hundred, and more than twoscore are still missing in Mattoon and Charleston, Ill.

A report came here from Duquoin tonight that a tornado had killed several persons and devastated a wide area near Murphysboro late today.

Three persons were killed and seventeen hurt in a tornado that struck Dublin, in Graves County, Ky., late today, according to meagre reports received.

At Bondurant, Ky., thirteen persons, mostly negroes, are reported killed on the Dodd farm near Bondurant. In one place in Bondurant eighteen bodies have been collected, it is stated.

Reports reach Memphis that there has been serious loss of life near Hickman, Ky. One report says fifty are dead in that vicinity.

Six persons were killed and thirty-two injured, two probably fatally, in Dyersburg and South Dyersburg by a tornado which struck that vicinity late today and swept through the central part of Dyer County, Tenn.

Eight persons were killed in a tornado that swept through the farming settlement of Tims Point, near Blytheville, Ark., today. One man was reported killed and four persons seriously injured at Clear Lake, in the same vicinity.

Meagre reports from Sayre, Ala., fifteen miles east of Birmingham, said several were killed and many injured when a tornado struck the town early tonight.

CARE FOR STORM VICTIMS.

Illinois Towns Promptly Start Relief Work After Tornado.

MATTOON, Ill., May 27.—Taking up the task of recovering the dead, nursing the injured, and housing and feeding the homeless, Mattoon and Charleston, which were swept on Saturday evening by a tornado that killed more than 100 persons in Central Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, tonight had established systematic methods of relief. Mattoon has fifty-four known dead, with a score of persons missing and 500 injured, some of whom may die. About 140 blocks of houses occupied by workingmen in the north part of the city were devastated. The wind razed 496 houses and partly destroyed 146 more, making 2,000 persons homeless. These are sheltered in public buildings and in a tented refuge in Peterson Park. The storm caused property loss estimated at $2,000,000.

Charleston, ten miles east of Mattoon, with 5,000 population, suffered a larger loss in proportion to its size than Mattoon, the known dead totaling thirty-eight, with twenty or more missing. Scores were injured in Charleston also, and some business buildings were wrecked, including the Maple Hotel, two railroad stations, three grain elevators, and a lumber yard.

The twisting wind chose its victims in spots, and reports from the rural districts indicate that small loss of life occurred outside Mattoon and Charleston.

Fire followed the tornado at Mattoon, but was soon put out without any serious damage. The town was in partial darkness last night because of damage to the electric light plant. For hours there was a confused rushing about of the survivors in the stricken area, seeking relatives and friends. Efforts to send for help were hampered by the collapse of wires, but finally a messenger was dispatched to Champaign by automobile, and a relief train arrived before midnight. Later a wire to Springfield was repaired, and militia was sent to aid in guarding property.

Before dawn order had been established. A temporary surgical operating

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Representative of The Balsams, Dixville Notch, N. H., may be seen at 1180 Broadway May 18 to June 2. New Fireproof Addition.—Advt.

DENMAN REBUKES GOETHALS FOR HIS TALK ON SHIPS

Says Dinner with Steel Trust Head Was No Place to Discuss Nation's Policy.

NOT AT ODDS WITH GENERAL

And No Interested Group of Capitalists Can Start a Quarrel, He Avers.

WOODEN VESSELS NEEDED

All Steel Ones That Can Be Built in Eighteen Months Won't Suffice Against U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The controversy between Major Gen. George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation, and William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, took definite shape tonight, when Mr. Denman gave out a statement in defense of his wooden ship program which was accepted generally as a criticism of the action of General Goethals in discussing the country's policy before the members of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York on Friday night.

While some members of the Shipping Board disclaimed any intention of administering a reprimand to General Goethals, and said that an open quarrel was the last thing on earth they wanted to see come about, there was one paragraph in the statement which it was felt left little hope of a peaceful working agreement being reached unless there was a radical readjustment. It read:

"The Shipping Board has but one purpose in its activities in Washington at the present time. That is to use its utmost endeavors and powers to defeat the submarine campaign of the German empire. No person, nor any interested group of capitalists, can draw any one of us into a controversy with General Goethals, nor do we think the General is seeking it.

"If all the ships that can be built within the next eighteen months are built, there still will be need for a thousand wooden ships to make good the deficit in our merchant tonnage, even though the German rate of destruction is reduced to half that established in the month of April. I do not know whether a thousand wooden ships can be built in eighteen months. There was a hope expressed that we could, and I have carefully avoided denying the possibility of realization of this hope. My reason for not denying it is because I do not care to have our German enemies in Berlin receive that amount of comfort. I can state, I think, that General Goethals is of the same point of view with regard to the Germans. Every attempt to make it appear that there is disruption between General Goethals and the board is auding to German assurance.

"We believe that the committees of Congress, and not a public dinner with the head of the Steel Trust, are the places for the discussion of matters of policy with regard to shipbuilding."

An attack upon the motives of certain unnamed representatives of the steel interest for making the dinner, held on the eve of Congressional action on the appropriation for the shipbuilding program, the occasion for a fight on the construction of wooden ships, which was certain to obtain wide publicity, was also made by Mr. Denman. The bill appropriating $750,000,000 for building ships is scheduled to come up in Congress tomorrow afternoon, and it was predicted today that the new angles of the controversy would prove an important feature of the debate.

Mr. Denman tempered his remarks by asserting that the Shipping Board's sole object was to defeat the submarine campaign, an effort in which he was sure General Goethals was in thorough accord. No group of capitalists, he said, in working along this line of thought, would be permitted to give the Germans comfort by stirring up dissatisfaction in Government circles. Here is his statement:

"We believe the committees of Congress and not a public dinner with the head of the Steel Trust are the places for the discussion of matters of policy with regard to shipbuilding.

"I desire to have it made clear that in my long experience with legislative bodies I have never known any Legislature to give the quick response to any suggested legislation which has been given to the proposals of the Shipping Board for a three-quarters of a billion dollar appropriation, with enormous semi-dictatorial powers in the executive. The response in the Senate was almost instantaneous. The rapidity of movement of the legislation in the House when one considers what was asked of it has been equally phenomenal.

"Every request we have made to the Treasury Department for money has received an equally quick response. It was not necessary to sell Panama Canal bonds in order to obtain money, and the General must have been under some misapprehension in this connection. I have deep faith that the resourcefulness of the American and the allied naval officers and inventors will destroy the submarine. Till that time we must keep the Allies fed and munitioned by fleets constantly diminished by the torpedo. It is not going to help the war to spread stories of disharmony among the various organs of government here in Washington.

"I can say with a great certainty that the board has received nothing but the most cordial support and assistance from every branch of the Government to which its activities are properly correlated. In this, I include the Council of National Defense, the Department of Commerce, the Army, the Navy, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Labor. There has never been a time when the board has felt from any one of these departments the slightest lack of sympathy or the slightest attempt to restrain its efficient action. It is going to be almost impossible to bring the Shipping Board to any other attitude upon this question of unification of endeavor."

The Denman statement was prepared after the address by General Goethals before the representatives of the steel interests had been read carefully by Mr. Denman and some of his colleagues on

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Quebec in a Ferment Over Conscription; Many Outbreaks Presage Serious Trouble

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, May 27.—Ball cartridges, it is said in authoritative quarters, have been served out to the militia regiments stationed in Montreal, and on the first outbreak of serious trouble over the conscription issue stern measures will be used.

Colonel Blondin and several officers of this district, who left hurriedly for the capital on Friday night, spent the week-end in conference. A proclamation of martial law has been urged by the highest authorities, and today it is reported that the Government plans whatever steps may be necessary to preserve order and protect wounded soldiers from attacks such as have occurred since the conscription proposal was made.

Anti-conscription demonstrations continue to grow, but, with the exception of isolated cases of rowdyism, the appeals of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mayor Martin have had effect, and the week-end protest meetings have been peaceable in action, if not in words.

The Liberal leader's telegram to Louis Letourneau, Member of Parliament for Quebec East, where a large protest meeting was held last night, appealing to the participants to remember that "the liberty of opinion which you claim must be allowed to all of those who think differently," had a calming effect, and order was preserved.

Montreal is the home of the more rabid objectors. Despite the requests of Mayor Hall and Lieut. Col. Leprohon that the soldiers should restrain themselves—which prevented 300 returned men from sallying forth to avenge their rades who were mauled on the previous night—there is growing resentment among the soldiers, and a clash seems certain sooner or later. Following a meeting at St. Henri, a mob of young men late on Friday night charged on two soldiers who were standing in a restaurant doorway, booing at them and hissing them. The soldiers were on the point of tackling the crowd unaided when a force of police arrived, hurried the soldiers inside the café, and scattered the crowd. Stones then began to fly, and windows were shattered. From there the mob went to the office of La Patrie, where more windows were smashed. The police, 100 strong, again scattered the demonstrators, two of whom were badly hurt. Throughout yesterday "Down with conscription!" was the cry at many street-corner meetings. The orators were chiefly youths.

At night the usual yelling mob marched through the streets singing, cheering, and shouting "A bas la conscription!" Numerous automobiles filled with soldiers armed with clubs were also abroad.

So far as the situation at the capital is concerned, Laurier is against conscription unless some concession is made. He will demand a referendum or a coalition Government as the price, after opposing the measure on constitutional grounds.

Meanwhile there is ample evidence that the Government is determined to go through with the measure. There is equally strong evidence that French Quebec is determined to kick over the traces. That the Government has the power to enforce its law is not doubted, but those who know Quebec fear unfortunate incidents before that power prevails.

CLEMENCEAU PLEADS FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

Addresses President Wilson Advising Him to Use Ex-President's "Vital Idealism."

HIS MERE NAME IS MAGIC

The Poilus Watching for Him—"Send Them Roosevelt, It Will Gladden Their Hearts."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 27.—Georges Clemenceau in l'Homme Enchaîné addresses the following letter to President Wilson:

"Monsieur le President:

"I am probably the first who dared to say I awaited your coming in on our side, my only reason being the conviction that the day when the American people grasped the profound causes of this war and its universal consequences it would not be content to be a looker-on during the greatest and most decisive event in human annals. I had lived too long in the United States to doubt the American conception of international rights and duties as laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence.

"Perhaps it would have been possible to advance the hour of your intervention. It is no longer time to discuss the problem, since fate has decided. If I refer to it, it is simply to justify an impatience which is easily comprehensible, as well as certain somewhat sharp criticism. One supreme argument, however, exists. The slower we have been in realizing our joint action, the greater the need of hastening the final decision on the battlefield which will give us lasting peace. There are sufficient indications to prove that the American people and Government are the first to realize this.

"But where to begin? This was the first question which reached us from the other side of the Atlantic. Each one of us replies as best he can. Your duty, Mr. President, is to order everything in compliance with methodical action. It is not for me to offer an opinion. There is no one here but is convinced you will do the best. Our trust is without limits.

Magic of Roosevelt's Name.

"If I have the temerity of addressing you it is because it may be permitted me to throw light on certain aspects of ourselves which perhaps are not sufficiently clear to you. Allow me to say, in all candor, that at the present moment there is in France one name which sums up the beauty of American intervention. It is the name Roosevelt, your predecessor, even your rival but with whom there can now be no other rivalry than heartening success. I saw Roosevelt only once in my life. It was just after I left office and he returned from his lion hunt. He is an idealist, imbued with simple vital idealism. Hence his influence on the crowd, his prestige, to use the right expression. It is possible that your own mind, inclosed in its austere legal frontiers, which has been the source of so many noble actions, has failed to be impressed by the vital hold which personalities like Roosevelt have on popular imagination. But you are too much of a philosopher to ignore that the influence on the people of great leaders of men often exceeded their personal merits, thanks to the legendary halo surrounding them. The name Roosevelt has this legendary force in our country at this time and in my opinion it would be a great error to neglect the force which everything counsels us to make use of as quickly as possible.

"Roosevelt was one of the greatest craftsmen in the great laborious work which will constitute your glory. It cannot displease you that your two names are coupled in our minds. He, moreover, followed your idea. He wished to raise four volunteer divisions of infantry to be incorporated in our armies. The Senate and Congress did not withhold consent, if the law has charged you, Mr. President, with all the practical issues of the undertaking, it is no less true that Roosevelt represents a vast potential factor which a statesman is unable to overlook. Roosevelt cannot come alone, for his prestige on our battlefields demands that he come with prestige conferred on him by his countrymen. I claim for Roosevelt only what he claims for himself—the right to appear on the battlefield surrounded by his comrades.

"We have just heard of the arrival of the first American unit on our front. All our hearts beat. With what joy our soldiers greeted the starry banner! Yet you must know, Mr. President, more than one of our 'poilus' asked his comrade: 'But where is Roosevelt? I don't see him.' It is to convey this remark to you, not knowing whether my message will reach you, that I have written this letter. You will forgive me for this rule in democracies that each at his hour tries to make himself heard. No other impulse impels me but the idea of what occupies your own mind.

"Eminent Americans have consulted our military leaders on the problems of our common campaign. It is not for me to dispute technical questions. My ambition is more modest. I have not consulted our soldiers, but it was not necessary, for I have seen them work and know them well. The cause of humanity, which is also your cause, will owe to them something approaching a miracle. Since it is in your power to give them before the supreme decision the promise of reward, believe me—send them Roosevelt. I tell you, because I know it—it will gladden their hearts.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU."

FINDS WEST A UNIT FOR PUSHING WAR

McAdoo Declares That the Single Purpose Is to Support Uncle Sam.

WON'T LET HIM "BE LICKED"

Loan Prospects Are Bright, He Says, but He Warns Against Overconfidence.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo returned to the Capital today from his tour of the West in behalf of the Liberty Loan. In a formal statement tonight, the Secretary said:

"I found not a single dissenter throughout the entire trip. I was overwhelmed with messages to the President of the loyal, enthusiastic, and devoted support of the people in every part of the country I had the privilege of visiting.

"In the nine States through which I passed the demonstrations of patriotism and enthusiasm were wonderful. Everywhere assurances were given of cordial support of the Government; everywhere intense desire was exhibited to bring the war to a quick and successful conclusion; everywhere there was eagerness to learn how each citizen best could help the Government in carrying on the war.

"The sentiment throughout the West may be summed up as follows: This war was forced on Uncle Sam. Now that he is in it, we don't intend that he shall be licked.

"Nothing could be more inspiring than the unity and enthusiasm of the people. All political differences and racial antagonisms have disappeared before the united purpose to uphold America's rights and to re-establish peace and liberty throughout the world."

Mr. McAdoo's trip took him to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Denver, St. Joseph, Omaha, Topeka, Kansas City, and Columbus, Ohio. He was particularly impressed, he said, with the unselfish and patriotic support that bankers, business men, and all classes of people were giving to the Liberty Loan. The Middle and the Central West, he said, were awake to the purposes of the war, the reasons for America's entry, and the ideals for which America was fighting.

Warns Against Undue Optimism.

Much still has to be done, the Secretary finds to make the Liberty Loan the overwhelming success that he expects it to be.

"While there is everything in the prospect to encourage," he said in his statement, "nevertheless I wish to repeat my warning against undue optimism about the Liberty Loan. If the people are aroused to its importance there will be no doubt about its success, but continuous hard work must be done until subscription day, June 15.

"There is now an enthusiastic impulse behind the loan which, if maintained, will, I hope, result in a large over-subscription. What I said at the beginning of the campaign still holds true, that every man and woman in the United States must, within their means, subscribe for the loan, no matter how small the amount. This is essential to success. Every $50 bond helps. I have heard rumors or reports that the loan already is over-subscribed. This is untrue and I hope that such reports will not gain credence. They are very hurtful to success."

Minneapolis, Mr. McAdoo said, had done "conspicuously valuable work." A house to house canvass there, he said, had resulted in the sale of $10,000,000 in bonds to 10,882 purchasers. He commended the plan to all other cities for consideration.

Wants $1,800,000,000 in Taxes.

Secretary McAdoo still insists that at least $1,800,000,000 should be raised by the new revenue bill. The people, he asserted, were behind the Administration's program.

"I found the most gratifying disposition on the part of the people everywhere," said the Secretary, "to bear the necessary additional taxation required for the war and for the maintenance of sound economic conditions in the country. I spoke specifically of the necessity of raising no less than $1,800,000,000 in new taxes, and the response of every audience was instantaneous and gratifying.

"While every one wants the new

Continued on Page 3.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Ideal place to spend Decoration Day, overnight from New York.—Advt.

SPANISH MAIL SHIP SENT TO BOTTOM; 80 OR MORE DEAD

One Report Says 133 Probably Perished in Sinking of the C. de Eizaguirre.

CONSUL AMONG THE MISSING

Scantily Clad Survivors Brave Foul Weather After Vessel Breaks in Halves.

BEGONA ALSO DESTROYED

Germany Refuses Safe Conduct to Belgian Relief Ships—Sinks Faroe Fishing Boats.

LONDON, May 27.—An official communication issued this evening tells of the sinking of the Spanish steamer C. De Eizaguirre. It omits the point of origin of the information, which was filed Saturday at 5 P. M., but indicates a loss of life of approximately eighty, although a news dispatch reports 133 probably dead. The official statement says:

"The Spanish mail steamer C. de Eizaguirre's boat, containing her second officer, an apprentice, eighteen members of the crew, and two passengers, has reached here. The Captain and the remainder of the crew and passengers have not been accounted for. The cause of the sinking is not known. She carried about forty passengers and a crew of sixty."

A previous account of the disaster said that forty-eight passengers and eighty-five members of the crew were believed to have perished.

A dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company, the date of origin of which is not made public, says that, according to the second officer, the steamer sank in five minutes. He was awakened by a great noise, and rushed to the deck and tried to get passengers into his boat, but the boat was swept away, and almost simultaneously the steamer broke in half. He saw no other boats afloat except that in which he and the other survivors made their escape from the steamer.

Those in the boat had an almost miraculous escape, rowing for many hours in heavy seas during foul weather. They were dressed in the scantiest of attire and were compelled ceaselessly to bail the boat. Among the forty-eight passengers missing is the Spanish Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Late tonight it became known that the fifth engineer of the steamer had been picked up.

The C. de Eizaguirre, a vessel of 4,376 tons gross, is owned by the Cia Trasatlantica of Barcelona. She was last reported as having left Barcelona in April for Manila by way of Cape Town.

Another Spanish Ship Sunk.

MADRID, May 27, (via Paris.)—Marquis Prieto, the Spanish Premier, today announced that the Spanish steamship Begona had been sunk.

The Begona was a vessel of 2,862 tons gross and was built at Middlesburgh in 1896. She was 305 feet long and had a beam of 42 feet. She was owned in Bilbao.

MADRID CHEERS ALLIES.

Crowd of 25,000 Adopts Resolutions of Sympathy with the Entente.

MADRID, May 27, (via Paris.)—The long-expected gathering of the elements in Madrid favorable to the Entente Allies was held this morning at the Plaza de Toros. There was great enthusiasm on the part of the people, who were estimated to number 25,000.

A counterdemonstration by Germanophiles was forbidden by the authorities in order to prevent possible disturbances.

Conspicuous among the decorations of the great bull ring were the names of thirty-six torpedoed Spanish vessels in huge letters. The speakers included all the leaders of the Progressive Party in Spain.

Miguel Unamuno, former rector of Salamanca University, provoked thunderous applause when he declared that the liberal objects of the Allies in the war were demonstrated by the entry into it of the "great American democracy."

The meeting ended with the adoption of a resolution asking the Premier to make public a declaration of Spain's sympathy with the Allies.

Some disturbances were caused by Germanophiles as the crowd was disbanding. A man in the crowd fired at Alejandro Lerroux, Republican Deputy, without hitting him. The people arrested a number of the demonstrants.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE IN U-BOATS WAVERING

Lloyd George's Speech Evokes Boastful Replies, But Naval Writers Warn Optimists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on the submarine war attracted great attention in Germany. The Cologne Volkzeitung thinks there is an obvious reason for all the hymns of rejoicing heard from England that the U-boat danger is lessened. It says:

"These come at a time when French Minister Violette presented a picture of the economic situation in France which could hardly be more serious. Even with

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS EXECUTE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

Women Had Carried Letters from Alsatians to Latter's Relatives in Switzerland.

GENEVA, May 27.—La Suisse today prints details of a case similar to that of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was executed by the Germans in Brussels, in October, 1915. The Germans, says the newspaper, recently arrested two women, Mme. Pfeister and her daughter, aged twenty-two, on the Swiss-Alsatian frontier. They were charged with acting as spies.

The women promptly admitted at the trial that they had smuggled letters, without knowing their contents, from Alsatian families to relatives in Switzerland. This was done simply as a friendly act and without political or malicious purpose.

Both women, says La Suisse, were shot at Mülhausen. The mother was a horrified witness of the execution of her daughter.

The newspaper adds that it has received confirmation of the execution of the women from their relatives.

NEW WAR INVENTIONS EXPECTED IN GERMANY

Alien Workmen Barred from Munition Plants and Other 'Leak' Precautions Are Increased.

COPENHAGEN, May 27, (via London.)—Spy hunting and precautions to prevent leaks of military secrets are the order of the day in Germany. New regulations to check the passage of military information across the frontiers are published daily.

German soldiers whose families live abroad can no longer meet them wherever it is most convenient. A military order designates five cities on the Scandinavian, Dutch, and Swiss frontiers as meeting places for soldiers on furlough and their families. Another order bars alien workmen from factories manufacturing airships, submarines, explosives, and weapons for close-range fighting, like hand grenades and mine and grenade throwers.

Germany apparently hopes to produce some surprise inventions, and restricts the employment of enemy aliens and "persons submitted to the regulations for enemy aliens," (namely, Americans,) in factories having war contracts of any description.

RIGHTS OF SOLDIERS DEFINED BY KERENSKY

Commanders in War Time Empowered to Use Armed Force to Compel Obedience.

PETROGRAD, May 27.—Minister of War Kerensky issued an announcement today bringing into force, in conformity with a paragraph of the declaration of the Provisional Government, the rights of soldiers.

The announcement, which is issued in the form of an order of the day, consists of eighteen paragraphs issued under the authority granted in Paragraph 2 of the declaration of the Provisional Government No. 20. The most important paragraph is one entitling soldiers to full liberty of conscience and political opinions, no matter in what connection, and authorizes them to wear civilian clothes when off duty.

The twelfth paragraph abolishes the obligatory salute, making it optional.

The fourteenth paragraph stipulates that no soldier can be punished without trial, but adds that during war operations commanders have the right to take all repressive measures, even to the employment of an armed force against subordinates refusing to execute their orders.

LONDON, May 27.—Minister Kerensky, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, in a striking address to the army, said:

"You advance in serried ranks, united by discipline, duty, and unlimited love for the revolution and the country. Let the army and navy, which are the freest in the world, prove that liberty is a pledge of strength, not a weakness, and that they are forging new discipline of iron and duty and are increasing the combative power of the country.

"Remember that whoever looks behind, stops, or withdraws will lose all, and forget not that if you defend not the honor, liberty, and dignity of the country your names will be cursed. The will of the people must rid the country and the world of violaters and usurpers. Such is the high duty that calls you."

GERMANS JUBILANT OVER BIG CATCH OF FISH

Army Said to be Oversupplied—Potato Situation Bad, but Crop Outlook Improved.

COPENHAGEN, May 27.—Germany is rejoicing in an oversupply of fish, owing to unusually large catches in the Baltic Sea and heavy imports. The people are being implored by the newspapers to eat more fish, which is now obtainable without cards and below the legal maximum price. The army, too, is oversupplied and the smoking establishments have more fish on hand than they can preserve. Foreign sources in Denmark have been notified to limit or temporarily discontinue shipments of fish.

The potato situation is proceeding from bad to worse. The German authorities everywhere have been compelled to cut into their grain stores to provide a supplementary ration for potatoes.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE FELT IN CALIFORNIA

School Rocked at Town of Brawley, Causing Several People to Faint.

LOS ANGELES, May 27.—A severe earthquake was felt tonight throughout Southern California.

In the town of Brawley the earthquake rocked a school, where exercises were being held, so sharply that several women and children fainted, and a panic was narrowly averted.

Brawley, a town of 881 population, is in Imperial County, one of the two most southerly counties in the State.

ITALIANS AGAIN BREAK FOE'S LINE TOWARD TRIESTE

Drive Across Monfalcone-Duino Railroad to Village of Medeazza.

GET INTO CASTAGNEVIZZA

In Plava Sector Capture by Assault Heights at Head of Palliova Valley.

1,200 MORE PRISONERS

Eleven Cannon Also Taken—British Monitors Bombard Prosecco and Contovello, Near Trieste.

ROME, May 27.—Italian troops yesterday smashed through the Austro-Hungarian positions between Jamiano and the Gulf of Trieste, passing the Monfalcone-Duino Railway northeast of San Giovanni and establishing themselves within a few hundred yards of the village of Medeazza. North of Plava the Italians carried the heights at the head of the Palliova Valley, thus joining their Monte Cucco lines with those on Hill 363. Eleven guns were captured and more than 1,200 Austro-Hungarians were taken prisoner. These victories were announced today in the War Department's statement, which read:

During the fourth day of the furious battle on the Carso the positions occupied on the southern part of the plateau were extended by the untiring efforts of our troops. The positions already captured in the other sectors were firmly maintained.

An artillery action all along the line continued fiercely from sunrise until evening. In the afternoon between the coast and Jamiano our infantry by a brilliant assault succeeded in reaching a point beyond the railway from Monfalcone to Duino, northeast of San Giovanni, and carried the strongly fortified Hill 145 southwest of Medeazza. They established themselves a few hundred yards from the village. During this action some of our infantry reached the enemy's guns, capturing a field battery of ten guns with ammunition, and 812 prisoners, including 34 officers.

North of Jamiano violent attacks and counterattacks followed in succession all day supported by artillery fire.

Castagnevizza also was reached and passed, but the persistent and concentrated shelling by a number of enemy batteries compelled us to evacuate ground there. We maintained a hold on the western boundary.

In the area east and north of Gorizia the artillery action was intense. We shelled the basins of Gargaro and Britovo, with which the enemy supplies centres.

In the Plava sector infantry of the Udine Brigade and the Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Regiments brilliantly carried the heights at the head of the Palliova Valley, thus connecting our Monte Cucco lines with those on Hill 363. They took 438 prisoners, including ten officers, and one gun, two trench mortars and seven machine guns.

Our aircraft continued their successful bombing raids on the enemy's communications. The railway station at San Lucia of Tolmino was severely damaged. Our machines all returned safely. During the air fighting above Britovo an enemy machine was brought down. Another fell in flames near Vertoiba.

ITALIAN OUTPOSTS 11 MILES FROM TRIEST

Attackers Reach Point Halfway Up the Formidable Height of Hermada.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY ON THE CARSO, May 27.—The men of the Seventh Army Corps who are lying out today in a strong sun close to a stone heap which was the village of Medeazza are actually less than 20,000 yards in a straight line from Triest. That is the measure of victory which the last fortnight's fierce fighting has gained for Italy.

It was on Friday afternoon, after the long triumphant battle of Thursday and after a night and morning of incessant counterattacks, that these brigades on the newly conquered line running south from Jamiano were moved out for a new attack. All day, since before dawn, the bombardment had been raging. The whole line was being shelled, but by degrees it was possible to see that battery after battery was adding its fire to the hurricane of metal and high explosives that beat upon the dark wooded slopes of Hermada.

Toward 4 in the afternoon the news ran across the country, passed on and shouted excitedly across traverses and from gunpit to gunpit: "They're attacking the Hermada." For if Monte Kuk had become a legend the great Hermada, stretching forbiddingly across the direct road to Trieste, packed with secret defenses and strange possibilities of offense and danger, had become an oppression. Its crest, a thousand feet high, gazed across the undulations of the Carso and met the high sneer of Monte Santo over the low levels of the Gorizia plain. It was a by-word for impregnable strength.

From where I watched I overlooked the whole landscape of the battle. The morning's counterattacks by the Austrians were earning their due and from Jamiano the Italians were driving forward upon the heights to the east and

southeast and in the shallow, stony valleys where the wreckage of the big village of Brestovica sprawls to either side of the main road to Comen, and everywhere victory was mounting like a tide.

Out of the smoke and dust that veiled that terrific labor came back at intervals messages called hastily over newly laid telephone wires before they were cut by shells, or carried in parched mouths, always to the same effect: "We have got this hill or that sector of the Austrian trench." It was towards 2 o'clock that it became apparent that the bombardment along the whole line was swinging itself into a special concentration up the slopes which lift to the first terrace of the great Hermada bulk. Previous bombardments ever since the first shell baptism of May 12 have fired woods which clothe the hillsides, burning lone lanes in them which smouldered for days.

Now and again the smoke of three fires began to drag across the distance with that underhue of rising and waning red which tell of a furnace. Upon the slopes the Austrians replied vigorously. The whole Hermada is a screen for guns and behind it Duino has batteries of great naval guns. Duino itself, with its now partially ruined castle, was invisible in the huge mountainous cloud of smoke.

Monfalcone, behind a point of land which hid it from view, was pouring black clouds against the sky, and from the lagoons where the naval guns are mounted on pontoons came vast screaming shells that played a terrific tattoo along the crest of the mountain. Hermada was being accepted at his own valuation. Then soon after came the word that now was the time.

A film of smoke that drifted everywhere fogged the lenses of the field glasses that searched through the mist broken by flashes of fire. The attack should be moving from the right from low ground, but nothing was visible there, and smoke flowed like sluggish water between low bottoms of land and then suddenly one was aware that the slope itself, the first flight up Hermada as it were, was no longer empty. Up that blackened upland with its patches of yet unburned green, figures were moving, little groups of ant-like shapes, straggling, going forward, halting, and going forward again, always forward and up. The enemy's shells danced on the uneven ground about them and among them like hail on a roof and one could hear the chatter and stutter of score after score of machine guns building their flying invisible barrier across their path.

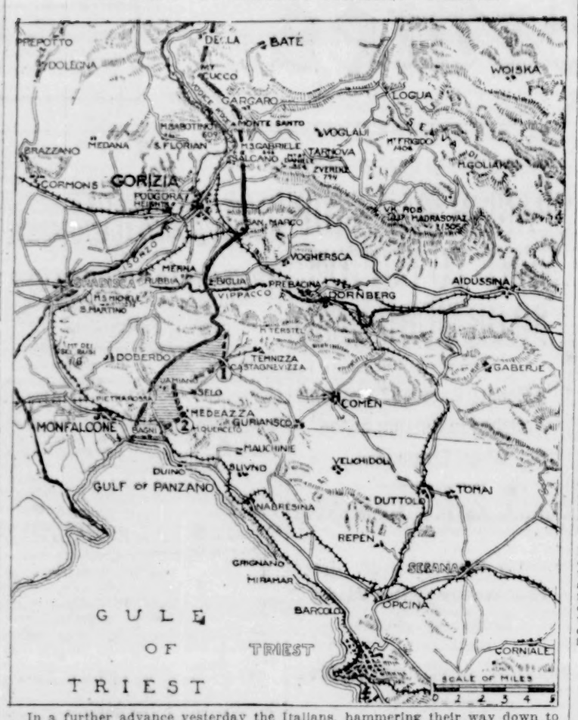
Medeazza, with a machine gun for nearly every stone of its ruins, was somewhere above them, but of that nothing was visible, for their barrage walked ahead of them boiling over the ground, and big guns were smothering the ruined village with high explosives. Flondar was there, too, somewhere, also veiled in death and horror. Then the ground hid them as though they had gone into some ghastly privacy of their own for the grim work they had to do. How they did it, how gloriously how victoriously, they have told in the brief words they contribute to the official communiqué. Medeazza terrace is, roughly, half way to the top of Hermada, and today the Austrians themselves are burning what remains of the woods on the top of the mountain, making ready to resent that Italian victory, to which they are becoming accustomed.

There was other fine fighting on Friday too. Both to the north around the Kostanjevica Road and to the south and west of Hermada, when a thrust from the general direction of Monfalcone carried the Italians forward to the mounts of the curious subterranean river Timavo and to its estuary, close to the village of San Giovanni.

Yesterday they made that more than good by thrusting across the road to Duino and Trieste and pushing up to the hill southeast of Medeazza.

The prisoners officially enumerated are being increased by small detachments coming in from a dozen sectors of the front, where they are being dug out in twos and threes from blocked dugouts and trench shelters. Many Hungarians are among them.

Theatre of Latest Italian Gains.



In a further advance yesterday the Italians, hammering their way down to Trieste, gained a foothold in the village of Castagnevizza (1) on the Carso Plateau, and, pushing across the Monfalcone-Duino Railroad, reached the outskirts of Medeazza.

BRITISH MONITORS SHELL AUSTRIANS

Dardanelles Veterans Aid Italians by Destroying Railroad and Hangars.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GRADO, Gulf of Trieste, May 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Dawn breaks early at this season. On Thursday last it was already light before 5 o'clock, when English monitors wallowed out to their firing stations off these island-dotted lagoons and got into position for action. They were veterans of the Dardanelles and had been assigned long since to a part in the great battle which the Italian troops ashore upon the Carso were driving so effectually home.

Their post was midway up the gulf, where their great guns could bear upon airplane hangars and multifarious military establishments which surround Prosecco and Contovello, twin villages upon the main road and railway to Trieste, both constituting important depots for Austrian air service and general supplies. The vessels were piloted to their stations, where their great guns commanded the targets.

When the first gun spoke a great shell went hooting into the amethyst distance, and an Italian scouting hydroplane duly marked it down true and precise upon the railway line south of Prosecco. The second shot landed a little north of the first. Fortune and good shooting contrived that it should hit the railway again at a point where a Trieste-bound train was passing. The train vanished in ghastly ruin.

Then other monitors arrived at their stations and the bombardment continued in tremendous measured rhythm. Each monitor fired for two hours. They smashed the hangars, flattened the railway station of Prosecco, destroyed the railway and viaduct, and produced a great fire near Contovello, whose peak of bright flame was visible from here.

Austrian seaplanes attacked them viciously, but their supporting Italian aircraft fought them off, shooting down two machines, whose occupants were rescued, though it proved impossible to save the machines under fire from the Austrian batteries of Punta Ronco and Punta Prete, south of Trieste. These captured officers related that they were first aware of the presence of the monitors through an agitated telephone summons from Trieste stating that "the English and Italian navies in the Gulf of Trieste are preparing to bombard the coast."

Motor craft which scouted the gulf ascertained the presence of two Austrian submarines which issued from Trieste just after the monitors left.

OUR IDEALS ITALY'S TOO.

Rome Paper Says King's Message Is Basis of Solid Relations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 27.—"There is perfect identity in Italian and American ideals," says the Tribuna, commenting on the message of King Victor to President Wilson and the latter's answer. "Their ideals agree with the liberal origins of the two nations." The King's message can be taken as the basis whereon during the war and after Italo-American relations of reciprocal understanding may be solidly built."

The Idea Nazionale interprets the King's message as meaning that Italy needs Trent, Triest, Istria, Dalmatia and Epirus to complete her national unity and also to insure the safety of her frontiers.

BEAT BACK GERMANS AFTER HARD FIGHT

French Line Pierced in Champagne, but They Retake All Ground Lost.

SMALL BRITISH ADVANCE

Haig's Troops Closing in on Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, Southeast of Arras.

PARIS, May 27.—Following the successful French advance yesterday on the northern slopes of Mont Carnillet in Champagne, the Germans launched two heavy attacks early today at the eastern end of the series of hills known as the Moronvilliers Range against French positions on the Teton (southeast of Moronvilliers) and east of that hill.

The first attack, which was preceded by a violent bombardment, succeeded in penetrating the French line. A counterattack was immediately organized, however, and the French were able to recapture all the lost ground. In the afternoon the Germans attempted a third attack, but they were repulsed immediately.

From the crests of the Moronvilliers Range the French during the night directed a heavy artillery fire against the German positions north of Nauroy and Moronvilliers. A small enemy attack north of the Laffaux Mill, (at the western end of the Chemin des Dames,) which was easily repulsed, was the only other infantry action in the last twenty-four hours.

The text of tonight's report follows:

In Champagne, after a violent bombardment, the enemy this morning threw forward two attacks, one on Teton and the other to the east of Teton. At first he succeeded in penetrating our line. Our counterattack, however, enabled us to recapture the whole of the lost ground.

In the afternoon a third attack, preceded by strong artillery preparation, was started, but the enemy was thrown back immediately.

Considerable artillery activity prevailed in Champagne. The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

The afternoon official statement reads:

An attack made by the Germans on our trenches north of Moulin de Laffaux failed under our fire. In this sector, as well as on the plateau of Californie and in the region of the crests north of Nauroy and Moronvilliers, the artillery struggle became violent during the night.

Aviation: During the day of May 26 our pilots forced down four German airplanes. Our bombarding escadrilles in the night of May 26-27 dropped 3,300 kilograms of projectiles on military establishments and works of the enemy. Several fires, some of them very violent, broke out in the bombarded buildings. A number of projectiles also were dropped on the aviation grounds of Colmar and Bissone and on the German camps in the region of Laon.

British Gains Near Fontaine.

LONDON, May 27.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

During the afternoon we gained further ground by a local attack in the neighborhood of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. We secured a few prisoners in the course of patrol encounters early this morning near the Cojeul River.

Three German airplanes were brought down in the fighting of yesterday and eight others were driven down out of control. Four of our airplanes are missing.

The text of the early statement follows:

A successful raid was carried out by our troops last night northwest of St. Quentin. Several of the enemy were killed and eighteen were taken prisoner. Our casualties were two men wounded.

A local hostile attack east of Loos was repulsed. The enemy's artillery showed considerable activity during the night against our positions south of the River Scarpe.

SAY FRENCH WERE REPULSED.

Germans Assert That Five Attacks South of Pargny Broke Down.

BERLIN, May 27, (via London.)—Five successive attempts made yesterday by the French to capture the German positions in the quarries south of Pargny, at the western end of the Chemin des Dames, failed under heavy losses, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office.

British reconnoitring detachments on the Arras front were repulsed several times southeast of Achville, and preparations of British forces to attack north of Monchy were taken under the German artillery fire. Fifteen British and French airplanes, the statement adds, were shot down yesterday on the western front.

The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: In the Wytschaete bend and on both banks of the River Scarpe the firing activity again increased in considerable extent. English reconnoitring advances several times were repulsed southwest of Acheville and north of Monchy preparations of enemy storming troops were taken under our fire.

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the evening the French, by four attacks, vainly sought to wrest from us the positions gained in the quarries south of Pargny. The fifth attack, made after darkness, broke down with heavy losses to the enemy. An attack at night near Vauxaillon, after strong artillery preparation, yielded no success for the enemy.

In Champagne the artillery duel was lively west of Suippes.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht: There was nothing of importance.

Aviation: Fifteen enemy aviators were shot down yesterday. Lieutenant Voss gained his thirtieth victory over opponents in aerial encounters.

The official communication issued this evening says:

In Artois and Champagne there have been minor infantry engagements which resulted favorably for us.

FRENCH NOW DOMINATE ENEMY GUNS NEAR LAON

Possession of Crest of Craonne Plateau of Great Value for Future Operations.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 27.—German troops made another futile effort in the course of the night to regain a footing on the Chemin des Dames, in the vicinity of the Moulin de Laffaux, the loss of which they feel acutely. The French, however, bit into the position so hard that the Germans were unable to shake them off anywhere despite the fury of their assaults.

All along from the Moulin de Laffaux, past Hurtebise farm to Craonne, which are the three most prominent positions on the Chemin des Dames, the artillery in both camps thundered throughout the night. The correspondent watched the bombardment from a dominating spot whence he could look over the entire crest. Everywhere the French occupy the military crest of the plateau, and continually make further small advances and maintain their pressure.

The amount of territory gained in these minor actions, which always are minutely prepared and generally fully successful, appears small when looking at the map, but the tactical advantages cannot be estimated on that basis. The real definite results of the present fighting may first become apparent weeks afterward. What is known now is that the French can see and can effectively bombard the German big gun batteries in the valley of the Ailette and on the plateau beyond. The German position in this valley is precarious, although the Teutons still hold the western end, whence they can enfilade the low-lying ground and render the task of the attackers difficult.

Craonne itself now is scarcely recognizable as a town. Nothing remains but a heap of stones and bricks, while all around on the sharp slopes toward the crest the ground is as badly holed as that around Verdun. The capture of this place was a feat of the highest military daring in the face of strong positions armed with dozens of machine guns, but as one of the French commanders said to the correspondent: "Our men marched forward as though going to the theatre."

BRITISH WORKINGMEN SPEAK OUT FOR WAR

Thousands Meet in Hyde Park—Ambassador Page and Other Envoys Address Them.

LONDON, May 27.—An impressive demonstration by many thousands of workmen, organized by the British Workers' League, was held in Hyde Park today to express fraternal greetings to the peoples of allied countries and the determination of the workers to continue the war to a victorious conclusion.

These sentiments were voiced in stirring speeches from twelve platforms. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, in a letter which was read from all the platforms, expressed hearty appreciation for an address which the Workers' League had presented to the Ambassadors of Great Britain's allies. In his letter Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Lasting peace will come when all the peoples of Europe are free to determine their own fate for themselves."

At the conclusion of the demonstration the workers formed in procession and marched to the French Embassy, where all the Allied Ambassadors had assembled. The Ambassadors received a deputation of workers which presented their address to them. The French Ambassador read an appreciative letter from Premier Ribot, while the other Ambassadors made sympathetic replies to the address of the workers. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, in his speech said that the preliminary American expeditionary force would soon land "on the sacred soil of France."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 27.—In his address to workingmen today Ambassador W. H. Page said:

"The American people reciprocate the kind feelings you express and they came into this gigantic strife, not because they were bound by any treaties or even any understandings, or had anything to gain.

"There are 10,000,000 men subject to conscription in the United States, and the first army that will be equipped will be selected from them, and if you need more there will be another selection, and if you need more still, then another selection.

"As you know, part of the American fleet is now in your waters. As you may not know, the preliminary expeditionary force will soon land on the sacred soil of France as an earnest of the army that is to come.

"There happen to be on this island now more than 1,000 women of the United States, who have been trained as nurses and who act under the direction of the Queen of her Majesty's Government, and our most skilled physicians accompany them.

"More than that, commissions are on their way to Russia and to France to do what they can to help in the problems of transportation, and we shall send and can send as freely as anything that was ever given by one nation to another.

"I greet you. I thank you. I pledge you the unwearying courage of the Republic and all its resources to the end, and after the end all its ideals to help to rebuild the world which is suffering such a shattering."

RUSSIAN PEASANTS ASK ARMY TO FIGHT

Its Inactivity Called at Congress in Capital More Shameful Than Separate Peace.

NAVY DEMANDS ACTION, TOO

Sailors and Workmen from the Black Sea Fleet Accompany Kerensky to the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The All-Russia Council of Peasant Deputies is attracting universal attention and gaining increasing influence here. We see a gathering, not of professional politicians, but of those gray heroes who labor with the sweat of the brow and who really represent this vast and until now silent empire.

The first days of the Peasant Congress have shown that the Russian peasant is imbued with a strong sense of honor, generosity, and patriotism, yet is utterly devoid of all trace of chauvinism. The Russian peasant is fighting henceforward for an ideal, and he looks to the west for sympathy with his ideal, with a longing far stronger even than that with which the Russian democracy looked to the west for deliverance from the ancient tyranny, and looked in vain.

Following is an extract from an account in the Borse Gazette of Friday's proceedings at the Peasant Parliament:

"Some speakers advocated the necessity of demanding that the Allies should accede to our terms of peace and publish the secret treaties concluded. 'What do they want?' say the peasants. 'They have not agreed to our terms of peace. This arouses doubts in the army, and consequently the enthusiasm and inspiration which would carry the soldiers forward are lacking.' However, the majority urge that the war should be continued, holding that Russia must support the Allies just as the Allies supported her."

The feeling of the majority of the Peasant Council was expressed by the peasant Bunakoff in a speech on Thursday. He said:

"Separate peace is utterly impossible. Separate peace would mean the death not only of our revolution but of revolutions in the whole world. Separate peace would bring shame and dishonor on Russia and would be treachery to the Allies. One thing remains—to advance. Sitting in the trenches in one place is a separate truce more shameful still than a separate peace. A separate truce demoralizes the army and ruins the people."

LONDON, Monday, May 28.—The Times's Petrograd correspondent says the visit of 200 sailors and workmen from the Black Sea fleet to the arsenals has produced a much healthier tone in Petrograd. Their intensely patriotic addresses and the use of the naval ensign at their meetings instead of the red flag has greatly impressed the public.

"If such demonstrations were multiplied throughout the country," says the correspondent, "a great change would come over Russia. These Black Sea delegates will accompany War Minister Kerensky to the front. They have sworn to march at the head of regiments against any enemy."

GREATER AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND EXPECTED

Newspapers Think Friday's Attack Is Forerunner of Many More on Larger Scale.

LONDON, Monday, May 28.—The newspapers in their editorials today deal with Friday's air raid. They say that not only did it result in the greatest number of casualties of any raid yet made, but they consider it as a probable forerunner of many similar raids which may be carried out by a far greater number of airplanes, and in the course of time be multiplied to the extent of amounting to an invasion.

The great speed and height at which airplanes operate, as well as their virtual immunity from damage by anti-aircraft artillery are regarded as among the reasons why they have replaced the vulnerable Zeppelins, are likely to become a more serious menace.

The perpetually recurring controversy concerning reprisals has been reawakened by the raid, the pro-reprisalists demanding attacks on German towns, while the anti-reprisalists strongly oppose them, not only on the ground of humanity and decency but because they hold it is proved that such raids on Freiburg and Karlsruhe did not have the least deterrent effect. There is a noteworthy absence of severe criticism of the invaders not being attacked sooner and more strongly. It is generally recognized that the fighting front has the first call on airmen, where they are indispensable and never too numerous.

One commentator writes: "The entry of Japan into the war has fortunately placed at the service of the Allies a new and powerful air force. It is possible the speedy development of this force may enable the air defenses of this country to be increased very greatly.

"The outstanding note in the comments is the expectation of a renewal of air raids on a much increased scale upon places of greater political and military importance and the necessity for increasing the defenses as far as possible and also for the warning of the civilian populations and educating them to seek shelter during raids.

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To help your wife —and other heirs

INDIVIDUALS when called upon to act as executor of a relative's or friend's will, are generally confused by the intricacies of procedure.

Yet it is often desirable to have an executor who is personally acquainted with the family and its affairs.

In such cases we recommend the appointment of an individual and also an experienced Trust Company to act as co-executors. The individual executor and the Trust Company have equal authority. The property, securities, etc., are held in the keeping of the Trust Company until the estate is finally settled.

This joint arrangement frees the individual executor from much responsibility, and at the same time gives the estate the benefit of systematic, business-like settlement.

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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE IN U-BOATS WAVERS

Continued from Page 1.

a comparatively good harvest France, according to her Minister, cannot hold out much longer. The U-boat war is largely to blame for that. In other words, hopes placed in the sea supremacy of England have been disappointed.

"In violent contradiction to the statement of the French Minister come Lloyd George's assertions that the position regarding provisions and foodstuffs has been bettered. Has England taken all available supplies and left France empty? That would be quite the English style."

Admitting the possibility that May figures of sunken ships may be less than those of April, the journal concludes:

"If Lloyd George thinks he can rob the German people of their faith in the U-boat war he is attempting something vain."

The Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung, the organ of the Krupp interests, heads Lloyd George's speech, "How Lloyd George Tries to Deceive the World."

"His boastings," says that journal, "are beat met with facts and figures."

The paper proceeds to give German official figures, and declares:

"They indicate much more effectively what the end of the war will be than the sugar coatings of the British Prime Minister. His speech has as its main object the raising of the fallen war enthusiasm of the English people, who have been indulging in strikes and demonstrations against war, and the deceiving of hard-hit neutrals."

The less boastful Frankfurter Zeitung says that the strengthening of the defensive means against U-boats, such as has been effected by American and Japanese help, was to be reckoned with.

"We may be allowed," the journal proceeds, "to doubt by reason of distinct facts whether England will or can overcome the crisis."

Despite all this, there undoubtedly has been much less boasting about U-boat results in the German press this month. It is noticeable, too, that names of sunken ships are given much less completely than was the case last month. Warnings have been issued through naval writers not to place too much hope in U-boat works, in almost every article on the subject it formerly was invariably the case that U-boats were described as a trump card and a means to end the war at an early date. That early confidence has been considerably modified in recent weeks.

BARS SAFE CONDUCT FOR RELIEF SHIPS

Germany Refuses Belgian Commission's Request for Vessels on Thames-Rotterdam Voyage.

AMSTERDAM, May 27, (via London.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, contains Germany's reply to the request of the Belgian Relief Commission, made through the Dutch Government, that the commission's vessels now in England should not be attacked on the voyage from the Thames to Rotterdam and back.

Germany rejects the proposal, saying that it would mean the suppression of submarine warfare on the days the vessels were passing through the barred area, as this would be the only way of excluding the possibility of firing on the ships through mistaken identity, while the British on the same days would be enabled without danger to get food transports from Holland.

Germany proposes that the commission charter steamers of the Zeeland Line and use these with their prescribed markings as escorts for relief vessels on the Southwold-Flushing route.

LOSS OF FISHING BOATS AROUSES IRISH PEOPLE

Revulsion of Feeling on South and West Coasts by U-Boat Depredations.

LONDON, Monday, May 28.—According to stories printed in the morning papers, there has been a complete revulsion of feeling toward the war in the south and southwest of Ireland as a consequence of the recent attacks by German submarines on Irish fishing fleets.

A number of fishing boats have been sunk, and the victims of one attack say that the Germans told them that they had already sunk the Kinsale and Waterford fleets and would soon put all Irish fishing boats to the bottom of the sea because they sent fish to England. They also threatened to shell villages on the coast.

SINKS FAROE FISHING BOATS.

German Submarine Destroys Six—Thirty Islanders Missing.

COPENHAGEN, May 27, (via London.)—A dispatch from the Faroe Islands says that a German submarine has sunk six Faroe fishing boats on the banks south of the islands.

About thirty fishermen are missing.

GERMANS DENY THAT ANY U-BOATS ARE HERE

Rumors from Maine Likened to Summer Visitors' Tales of Sea Serpents.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 26, (via London.)—The Associated Press was informed today by officials of the German Foreign Office that no German naval forces had recently been dispatched across the Atlantic.

A rumor that a German submarine was at present in American waters was dismissed by the Government officials as a "probable invention of early Summer visitors to the Maine coast resorts who are endeavoring to deprive the familiar sea serpent of its prerogatives."

ITALY TO FIGHT ON TILL LIBERTY IS SAFE

Prince Udine, at Washington's Tomb, Pledges King and Nation to Stand by Allies.

OFFERS A BRONZE WREATH

Marconi Says Fellowship of America in War Is Especially Dear to His Countrymen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the name of the King of Italy, the House of Savoy, and the Italian people, a sacred pledge was given to the American nation over the Tomb of George Washington today by the Prince of Udine, head of the Italian Mission, and by William Marconi that the Italian Government and people would never agree to a separate peace.

The members of the Italian Mission and others making the pilgrimage with them, including six of the nine members of President Wilson's Cabinet, journeyed to Mount Vernon on the naval yacht Mayflower, leaving the Washington Navy Yard at 1 o'clock this afternoon. In the party besides all the members of the Italian Mission and the Americans assigned to the party were the Italian Ambassador, members of the Italian Embassy, Winston Churchill, Secretary and Mrs. Lansing, Secretary and Mrs. Baker, Secretary and Mrs. Houston, Secretary and Mrs. Redfield, Secretary and Mrs. Wilson, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson and the Misses Burleson, Admiral and Mrs. Benson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter, Major Gen. and Mrs. Bliss, Major Gen. and Mrs. Barnet, Speaker Champ Clark and Mrs. Clark, Senators Lodge and Martin, Senator and Mrs. Overman, Representative and Mrs. Mann, Representative Butler, and Representative and Mrs. Padgett.

On arrival at Mount Vernon the visitors went direct to the tomb. Secretary Daniels introduced the Prince of Udine, who spoke as follows:

"We come today upon a devout pilgrimage to the tomb of your great national hero. The wreath which we have come to lay upon it, and which we have brought from Rome, is such as used to be offered to Roman heroes; it represents the homage of the Italian nation to the man who symbolizes the purest traditions and most noble aspirations of the American spirit.

"But the fact that we have gathered here today bears witness to the purity of our sentiments and to the nobility of our sacrifices. It bears witness, moreover, to feelings deep enough to dominate events and to overcome grief. As sailors on a stormy night look toward a far shining light which they can only reach by painful and difficult efforts, so do we today turn our eyes toward our heroes.

"So great a war and such deep sorrow should not be without beneficial results for humanity. We feel that, to establish a fuller human life, a nobler union of mankind, we should let ourselves be ruled, as regards all the nations and even as regards our enemies, by that sense of justice which inspired your hero.

"Therefore we come to his tomb to seek purification. His noble, austere figure tells us that we must bear everything in war, that we must be ever audacious, and that we must never shrink from any sacrifice. He conquered forces which seemed invincible; he did not hesitate in the face of any danger, nor was any obstacle great enough to arrest him. But, after victory was obtained, he willed the triumph of democracy and of justice. Thus, too, did our national heroes work. Their names are as sacred to you as the names of your heroes are to us.

"And today at the tomb of George Washington, while we reaffirm our promise never to hesitate in war, and to offer to our just cause our fortunes and our persons, we affirm solemnly that we look upon this war as a necessary via dolorosa which leads to universal justice and peace.

"I desire to make myself the interpreter of those sentiments from which the house of Savoy has always derived its strength and which today form its prestige. In the name of my august cousin, the King of Italy, and in the name of all the people of Italy, I wish solemnly to declare, in this place sacred to the American nation, that we shall never lay down our arms until our liberty, and the liberties of the peoples who are suffering with us, shall be rendered safe against all surprises and all violence, and at the same time I affirm once more that our victory must be that of progress and of justice. May the spirit of George Washington watch over us and light us on our way."

Mr. Marconi was then introduced, and in the course of his remarks said:

"The fellowship of America in the struggle is dear and welcome to all the Allies, but particularly to Italy. Italians and Americans both have had to fight and fight hard for their rights and their independence. Millions of Italians have enjoyed the hospitality of America, have contributed by their labor to its development, and have been able to appreciate its freedom.

"All of us who have been constrained to draw the sword, whether in the Old World or in the New, are inflexibly resolved that the cause of right shall prevail."

On their return to Washington tonight the Prince, Marconi, and members of the mission were guests at dinner of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

TO INVITE ITALIAN ENVOYS.

Mitchel and Committeemen Leave to Present Invitation.

Mayor Mitchel left at midnight last night for Washington to invite, on behalf of the city, the special commission from Italy to visit New York. He was accompanied by a committee composed of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, whom the Mayor has appointed General Chairman of the committee to receive the commission; Lloyd Griscom, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Joseph N. Francolini, Martin W. Littleton, Ernesto G. Fabbri, Justice John J. Freschi, Herbert F. Gunnison, Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; William A. Barber, Luigi Solari, Hugh Frayne, George T. Wilson, Mortimer L. Schiff, Herbert B. Swope, Dr. Antonio Stella, Vito Contessa, R. A. C. Smith, Robert Adamson, Arthur Bennington, Theodore Rousseau, Charles H. Stone, and Oscar S. Straus.

The party will be joined in Washington by Senator Calder and Congressman La Guardia. An appointment has been made through the State Department for the members of the commission to receive the Mayor and his party at 10 o'clock this morning.

BELGIAN TOWNS BOMBED.

Allied Squadrons Shell Zeebrugge and Nearby Points.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam reports that allied air squadrons, including British, French, and Belgian machines, bombed German defenses at Heist, Blankenberghe, and Zeebrugge, all in Belgium, last night.

The dispatch adds that many explosions were observed.

MORE RESIGNATIONS IMPEND IN AUSTRIA

Burian May Quit as Finance Minister—Clam-Martinitz's Position Precarious.

REICHSRAT SITS THIS WEEK

Socialist Members Demand the Release of a Czech Colleague, Jailed for Three Years.

AMSTERDAM, May 27, (via London.)—The Budapest Pester Hirlip announces that Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, intends to resign.

COPENHAGEN, May 27, (via London.)—The Austrian Parliament's meeting this week signifies a shift from the dictatorship by which the country has been ruled during the war to a form of constitutional government. The young Emperor in this, as in the electoral reform crisis in Hungary, seems determined to make an attempt at rule with the consent of the governed in place of the autocratic system symbolized in the names of Count Tisza and Baron Burian. It is an open question, however, whether these indications of his good will and his personal appeals for harmonious co-operation will be enough to reconcile the warring nationalist factions and unite the Poles, Germans, Bohemians, Serbs, and others in a majority sufficient for productive work in the Reichsrat.

Just as the crisis in the turbulent Hungarian political life is proving most difficult to settle, the convocation of the Austrian Parliament embarrasses the military and judicial authorities, who have silenced objectionable politicians in the past by keeping them in jail for months, and even years, during the war without bringing them to trial. The radical Czech member of the Reichsrat, Klofatsch, has been imprisoned for almost three years on an accusation of complicity in the Greater Serbian propaganda, without any definite charges being brought. The Socialist caucus in the Reichsrat has taken up this case and has demanded that Klofatsch be released and allowed to attend the coming session. The authorities have promised to submit an indictment by tomorrow.

The position of the Austrian Premier, Count Clam-Martinitz, is also shaky, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, and it is expected that in the course of the coming session he will follow Count Stephen Tisza, the former Hungarian Premier, into retirement, and that the present Minister of Education, Baron von Hussarek, will be named as his successor.

There has been no clearing as yet of the Hungarian crisis. Count Tisza, as might be expected, is full of fight and declines to make easy the path of his successor, and may possibly force a dissolution of Parliament and new elections, as he has in conversation threatened to do.

Take Bulgar Prisoners.

PARIS, May 27.—Reporting operations on the Macedonian front, the War Office bulletin today says:

Eastern Theatre—On the Serbian front yesterday the customary artillery struggle was reported. In some fighting on advanced elements we have made prisoners. Our aviators dropped thirty-four bombs on the enemy's encampments on this front.

On the 26th inst. British bombarded with success German positions near Livanovo, north of Petrovitch. There is nothing important to report from the whole of the front.

Before You Pay More See What $25 Will Do Here

Economy doesn't mean going without. It means getting value for what you need when you buy.

No man can afford to start the season in shabby attire when so little will buy such exceptional clothes.

Our $25 line of serges, finished and unfinished worsteds and special novelties is attractive and varied. Examine the fabrics. Then let us make a perfect suit for you.

SUITS TO MEASURE $25

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

We have on hand a large supply of regulation khaki, O. D. serge and meltons for army use and navy blue serge for uniforms and blue meltons for capes and overcoats for Navy Officers. We are prepared to take orders for quick delivery at reasonable prices.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. To appear prosperous is a personal obligation every man should assume. Arnheim Axioms

SILVER

THE INVESTMENT VALUE OF GORHAM SILVERWARE IS BEST DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT, THAT THE VALUE OF THE METAL IT IS MADE OF IS QUOTED DAILY IN THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD, JUST AS PUNCTILIOUSLY AS STOCKS AND COMMODITIES.

THE Gorham CO.
SILVERSMITHS
GOLDSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

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LIBERTY BOND DEAL TO HELP RED CROSS

Aero Club Plans to Buy and Resell at a Premium the First Bond of Each Series.

PROFIT FOR WAR RELIEF

Insurance Men to Complete Arrangements Tomorrow for Big Drive on June 5 and 6.

The Aero Club of America announced a plan yesterday whereby it hopes not only to assist the sale of Liberty Loan bonds but to add to the funds of the Red Cross in the air services of the Allies. The plan is for the club to buy the first bond of each series, ranging from the $10,000 denomination down to the lowest that may be issued, and to resell it for the highest premium possible, the difference between the face value of the bond and the amount realized to go to the Red Cross. A member of the club has already offered to pay $1,000 for bond No. 1 in the $100 series.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, explained the plan in detail in the following letter:

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. McAdoo: As another step toward assisting the Government in making a success of both the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross campaigns, the Aero Club of America hereby offers to purchase the No. 1 Liberty Bond of every denomination from $10,000 down to $10, which would include No. 1 bond of the following series: $10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $200, $100, $50, and $10, making a total of $16,860.

The club will be glad to purchase these bonds and undertake to resell them at the highest premium obtainable, and turn over the premium to the United States Red Cross, preferably for the establishing of a fund to meet the needs of the air services of the Allies.

A member of the club has already offered to pay $1,000 for the No. 1 bond of the $100 series, which is a premium of $900 for this particular bond. This suggests that it may be possible to raise a substantial fund this way for the Red Cross, thereby assisting H. P. Davison, the Chairman of the Red Cross, who is a member of the Aero Club of America, in his most patriotic and important work. We feel certain that there are many people who will take great pride in being the owner of the No. 1 bond of the first Liberty Loan.

If this meets with your approval kindly wire, and the check for $16,860 will be sent to you immediately.

Many of the members of the Aero Club of America, the club itself, and its thirty constituent aero clubs have already subscribed extensively to the Liberty Loan, and we want to assist in every way we can in making a success of both the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross campaigns. Awaiting to hear from you, I remain faithfully yours,

ALAN R. HAWLEY,
President Aero Club of America.

The Aero Club of America has also proposed a naerial rally, to take place on June 4, to create interest in the Liberty bonds throughout the country.

Final arrangements for the great drive of the life insurance companies on June 5 and 6 in behalf of the Liberty Loan will be made at a mass meeting of agents at the Century Theatre tomorrow. More than 3,000 insurance salesmen already have offered their services for the two days without pay, and have signed the enrollment cards circulated by the companies. The two days have been designated by Secretary McAdoo as Liberty Loan Insurance Days, and will be observed by agents not alone in New York, but in every city in the United States.

The National Association of Life Underwriters, realizing the importance of making the loan a success, has addressed the following appeal to the President of each life insurance company in the country:

The National Association of Life Underwriters, realizing that in these stirring times it is the duty of every patriotic person to do any and everything to uphold the dignity, and the honor of our country, and realizing the importance of making the Liberty Loan, which is now being offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, a tremendous success, we have tendered to the Secretary of the Treasury the services of our membership, and every loyal and patriotic life insurance agent of the nation, for June 5 and 6, which days have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as "Life Underwriters Day." It is intended that every life insurance agent shall devote his entire time on those days to securing subscriptions for the Liberty Loan.

The National Association, through its various associations, will undertake to manage the campaign, and we want the active assistance and co-operation of every agent of every company. Many companies have already suggested to their agents that they should lend a helping hand in the sale of these bonds, and it is the hope of the National Association that every company will request its agents actively to assist in this great undertaking from now on until June 6, on which day the subscriptions will be closed. Our plan has already been officially indorsed by Secretary McAdoo, by the Liberty Loan Committee of this Federal Reserve District, by the Committee on Insurance of this district, and the executive officers of the local companies.

The meeting of agents tomorrow will be presided over by William F. Atkinson, President of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, and will be addressed by Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life and Chairman of the Life Insurance Liberty Loan Committee; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee, and Major Charles W. Gordon, the Canadian author, widely known as Ralph Connor, who served at the front with the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders.

They will emphasize the great value of the work that can be done by agents in promoting the loan, and will urge each to canvass every man and woman in the district assigned to him. A large orchestra will play patriotic airs, and the following will sing: Katherine Shaw, soprano; Margaret Abbott, contralto; Redferne Hollingshead, tenor; McCall Lanham, baritone; Albert Wiederheld and John C. Dempsey.

Mr. Vanderlip will also be a speaker at the Merchants' Association meeting on Friday, as will be Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. While the loan will be discussed by the merchants in general, the chief purpose of the meeting is to consider plans which will enable employers to aid employes in purchasing bonds. Members of the association who have already adopted some plan for encouraging their employes to subscribe for the bonds will be asked to explain briefly the success they have had and to make suggestions.

Starting today President Wilson will be seen in the movies in 10,000 theatres dictating the following appeal to the American people:

"Do Your Duty: Buy a Liberty Bond Today!"

The appeal was filmed under a special arrangement between the managers of the Motion Picture Industry and the Liberty Loan Committee.

Important Stock Exchange houses are to launch a nation-wide advertising campaign this week in behalf of the Liberty Loan through daily newspapers of New York, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, to last until June 15, when subscriptions will close.

Henry G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange, said last night that, while the advertisements would not be placed in the name of the Exchange, the plan had the sanction of the Board of Governors. John W. Prentiss of Hornblower & Weeks is Chairman of the committee of Stock Exchange members in charge of the campaign.

"I believe I am voicing the opinion of every important Stock Exchange house when I say that everything possible will be done to promote the loan," said Henry Clews last night. "Furthermore, we are doing the work without any financial gain because we believe that in this crisis it is the duty of every one to help."

Although the campaign of the Boy Scouts of America in behalf of the Liberty Loan will not begin until June 11, the national headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue will send out hundreds of thousands of folders and subscription blanks today for distribution by "Uncle Sam's volunteer army of messenger boys." The Scouts have promised to see that the blanks and folders reach at least 10,000,000 householders in the United States and that the residential districts of every community, from the smallest village to the largest city, is thoroughly canvassed. Ten thousand of the 200,000 Scouts live in New York City, and most of these will have received their quota of blanks and literature before tonight.

Acting under the general direction of James E. West, the Chief Scout Executive, the scouts will divide each city into districts and probably begin distributing the blanks and folders among the householders at once. Promptly on the morning of June 11 the scouts will make a house-to-house canvass for such subscriptions as may be ready for them. They will not make collections, and each subscriber will be requested to make his payment through his bank or by mail to the Federal Reserve institution in his district. Each subscriber will be requested to post in the window the folder provided by the scouts, showing that he has taken one or more of the Liberty bonds.

"The Boy Scouts of America are an admirable institution for carrying such a campaign as this into the homes," said Mr. West yesterday. "In the first place they have all the enthusiasm that goes with youth, and in the next, most of them are known in the neighborhoods in which they will make the canvass. Each boy who secures ten or more subscriptions will receive a war service emblem, and you can be sure that there will be a great rivalry among the boys for these prizes. We do not expect to carry the canvass into the office buildings, but you may be sure that very few homes will escape a visit. We have adopted as our motto, 'Every Scout to Save a Soldier,' and the slogan will be carried into every hamlet in the United States, because there isn't a hamlet in the country which hasn't some boy scout to represent it."

Mr. West said that as soon as the subscriptions begin to come in, the results will be telegraphed each day to the office in this city and made public. He said he expected that several millions of dollars would be added to the total through the efforts of the boys.

The six days beginning this morning and ending on next Saturday afternoon will be known as "Liberty Loan Week" at the Chatham and Phenix National Bank. Subscriptions will be received at its main office at 149 Broadway and at each of its twelve branches.

"Our officers, managers of branches, and clerical force will explain to you the advantages of becoming an owner of Liberty Bonds, and are prepared to receive subscriptions and arrange accommodations for its patrons and other subscribers to this Liberty Loan," an announcement issued by the bank last night read. "We shall be glad to execute all subscriptions for the Liberty Bonds without charge of any kind, not only for customers and depositors of this bank, but for the public generally.

"We recommend the Liberty Bonds as the highest grade investment in the market, and urge you to bring in your subscriptions promptly either to our main office or to the nearest branch office best suited to the purpose."

Colonel F. C. Barger, a member of the G. A. R. who lost his right arm in the civil war, has originated a new slogan for the Liberty Loan campaign. It is:

"If you can't carry a rifle, carry a bond! Enlist or invest."

BOY SCOUTS TO BUY BONDS.

Oyster Bay Troops Will Invest Profits from Their War Farms.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 27.—With the proceeds of their war farms the Boy Scouts of Oyster Bay are planning to buy Liberty Bonds.

"Every bond we buy helps to blacken the Kaiser's eye" is their slogan.

Several wealthy residents of Oyster Bay who are interested in the scout movement have offered to buy one or more bonds for each scout troop in the village. These bonds are to be taken up by the youngsters as their crops ripen and are put on the market. There are five scout troops here. They are cultivating a total of more than three acres of ground, donated to their use by A. Costa Nichols, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., and Mrs. Clinton Work. Most of it is planted in potatoes and corn.

KAHN FOR HIGH TAX ON EXCESS PROFITS

Banker Says It Would Bring in a Larger Return Than Proposed Levy.

BASED ON WAR EARNINGS

Explains That 40 Per Cent. on Earnings Above Average for Three Years Would Mean $800,000,000.

Otto H. Kahn has prepared a statement on war taxation in which he advocates instead of the taxes proposed at present an impost on excess profits over the average earnings of the last three years at a very much higher rate. He estimates that such a tax would bring in a far larger return and would be far more equitable, inasmuch as it would reach only profits actually due to war conditions. His statement in part follows:

"It is absolutely right that no man, as far as it is possible to prevent it, shall make money out of a war in which his country is engaged, but there is all the difference in the world between that doctrine and the unjust and immoral doctrine that no man shall be permitted to have more than an arbitrarily fixed income during a war. There ought to be an excess profit tax which might well be at a considerably higher rate than the present 8 per cent., or even the proposed 16 per cent., but it should only be applicable to the extent that business profits exceeds the profits of, say, a certain average period before the war, and thus may justly be held to be attributable to war conditions. An offset which mightbe sixed at, say, 10 per cent. per annum ought to be allowed on all new capital invested in business since the beginning of the war.

"I believe that as between the proposed 16 per cent. profit tax and an excess profit tax on the British model, at the rate of, say, twice that figure—to begin with—the general consensus of opinion would consider the latter as much the fairer, much the less cumbersome to handle and collect, and much the less hampering upon business activities. Yet statistics seem to show that such an excess profit tax would bring in a far larger return than the proposed 16 per cent. profit tax.

"From figures which were shown to me it would appear that a 40 per cent. tax on excess profits over and above the average earnings for the last three years would yield for the present year the amazing total of $800,000,000 in addition to the yield from the corporate income tax taken at the rate of 4 per cent. These figures are based on the assumption that the aggregate profits for 1917 will approximately equal those of 1916—a not unreasonable assumption, provided always that unscientific taxation or other unwise measures do not destroy prosperity, inasmuch as the profits for the first half of 1917 are likely to exceed those for the same period of 1916. The three-year average was selected on the theory that 1914 was an exceedingly poor business year, 1915 was a year of fair prosperity, and in 1916 the full effect of our stupendous war business had come to raise profits to an exceedingly high level.

"In France and Germany the burden laid on incomes is much lower than in England. In Canada, where war loans have been raised equivalent on the basis of comparative population to what would be more than $10,000,000,000 for America, no Federal income tax exists at all. I understand that it is the deliberate policy of the Dominion Government not to impose an income tax in order to attract capital to Canada. There can be little question that if our income taxation is fixed at unduly and unnecessarily high rates, while Canada has no or only very moderate income tax, men of enterprise will seek that country and there will be a large outflow to it of capital—a development which cannot be without effect upon our own prosperity, resources and economic power.

"I have received several letters stating that, owing to the excessively high cost of living and for other reasons, men of small means could not afford and should not be asked to bear additional taxation to any appreciable extent and that therefore the proposed vast increase in the income tax is a necessity. Economics are stubborn things and cannot be successfully dealt with emotionally. I quite agree that the financial burden of the war should be made to weigh as little as possible upon the shoulders of the poor and those of small means.

"Will a 2-cent tax on checks be a burden upon the poor and those of small mean? Will a 5-cent tax on single purchases (excepting foodstuffs) of $5? Will an excess profit tax on the lines which I propose?

"The present cost of living is undoubtedly alarmingly high. I believe this condition of affairs, to a certain extent at least, could be alleviated by appropriate measures and that every effort should be made to that end. But a huge increase in the income tax and unwise business taxation will not accomplish this. It will, in fact, rather accomplish the opposite, apart from lessening employment."

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE NOW NUMBERS 25,000

About 15,000 Recruited Since War Was Declared—725 Women Have Enlisted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A Naval Reserve force of approximately 25,000, almost half as large in numbers as the regular navy was a year ago, has been created in the last few months.

The last complete report shows that 19,347 men and 725 women have been enlisted and about 3,500 officers enrolled. Enlistments in the last ten days bring the total to about 25,000. This force includes the Fleet Naval Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, the Volunteer Naval Reserve, the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, and the women enlisted for special duty. The largest number of enlistments has been in the first and third districts, with headquarters at Boston and New York, respectively, each district having about 4,200. The second district, with headquarters at Newport, R. I., shows a total of 2,500. The fourth, at Philadelphia, shows 2,500, and the Fifth, at Norfolk, 1,500. These figures are approximate, based on the latest returns.

SAILS TO PLAN HOSPITALS.

Dr. H. H. Young Will Direct Medical Care of Our Army in France.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Dr. Hugh H. Young, Director of the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute at Johns Hopkins Hospital and a Major in the Medical Reserve Corps, has left Baltimore for France. It was announced here tonight that he would superintend all arrangements in Europe for the medical care of the American Army in France. He and his staff will travel from hospital to hospital, seeing to it that the highest type of American medical efficiency is in every one that looks after wounded American soldiers.

Major Young leaves this country as the head of a special mission under the direction of Surgeon General Gorgas and the Council of National Defense, the duties of which will be to study the medical situation in the British and French Armies. On his arrival in England he will report to Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh of the British Medical Corps.

With Major Young go Captain Louis C. Lehr of Georgetown University Medical School, Captain Montague L. Boyd of Emery College, Atlanta, and Lieutenant Howard L. Cecil of the Brady Institute.

BRAZIL PREPARES FOR MAKING WAR

Foreign Relations Committee Drafts a Bill Canceling Neutrality Decree.

NEW U-BOAT ATTACK A SPUR

President Announces It in a Message Asking Congress to Take Measures for Defense.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, May 26. (Delayed in transmission.)—The Committee on Foreign Relations in the Brazilian Congress today drafted a measure recommending the cancellation of the decree of April 25, 1917, which declared the neutrality of Brazil in the war between Germany and the United States.

President Braz under the bill would be authorized to take the necessary steps to put into practice the acts resulting from the cessation of neutrality.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister today presented to Congress a message signed by the President in which it was stated that the sinking of Brazilian merchantmen by German submarines obliges the Government to take measures of defense against the U-boats. The utilization, but not confiscation, of German vessels interned in Brazilian seaports is suggested. The text of the message follows:

"I have the honor to bring today to your knowledge confirmation of the information which we have received from the Brizilian Legation at Paris concerning the sinking of another Brazilian merchantman by a German submarine.

"The entire nation is cognizant of the attitude which this Government adopted when Germany announced to all neutrals the establishment of a submarine blockade, restricting as it did the freedom of the seas and extending without distinction to countries not engaged in the conflict the most violent process of warfare. The Brazilian Government then formulated a protest and after the sinking of the steamship Parana broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

"Today the sinking of a second steamship without warning and the menace of decreasing constantly our shipping and foreign commerce obliged the Government to put into practice measures of defense to be suggested by the high advisers of the national Congress.

"However, the Government in submitting this matter for your consideration does not attempt to escape the responsibility which is incumbent upon it or to give frankly its opinion of what is its duty to do.

"The utilization of the German merchantmen interned in Brazilian seaports appears urgent to the Government. The idea of confiscation, however, is excluded, this being repugnant to the spirit of our laws as well as to the general feeling of the country.

"The utilization of these ships will be found to be justified by the principle of the convention signed at The Hague in October, 1907. The vessels will be held without compensation until we have been able to verify whether they are properties of a private character (which even in time of war must be respected and which Brazil will respect) or if they belong to enterprises having some connection with the German Government.

"Whatever method is adopted, it is essential that the Government cannot suffer any delay in taking measures which are imposed at the same time by the public interest and by the dignity of the nation. WENCESLAO BRAZ."

Nilo Peçanha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, today had a long conversation with Dr. Ruy Barbosa, leading Brazilian statesman. A conference will be held tomorrow to discuss the question of the Government's foreign policy, in which ex-President Rodriguez Alves and the Vice President of the republic will participate.

The representatives in Congress from Rio Grande do Sul favor the revocation of the neutrality declaration.

SEES GERMAN TRADE LOST.

Emil Zimmermann Condemns the Alienation of America and Brazil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 27.—Emil Zimmermann, Germany's best-known colonial traveler, complains bitterly in the Vossische Zeitung that the German Government has announced the breaking off of relations by Brazil in the coolest manner and as something not especially grave, and that could not have been helped; and he predicts that it will treat Brazil's declaration of war in the same spirit.

He says that the ablest German merchants will be unable to rebuild Germany's overseas trade.

"The United States, China, and Brazil," he says, "counted us among their best clients; but they know only too well that, while we cannot do without their raw materials, they themselves can for the most part do quite well without manufactured goods formerly imported from Germany."

BATTLE OF THE FUTURE.

German Sees It Between Collectivism and Anglo-Saxon Individualism.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The statement that "German collectivism must gird itself for battle against the greatest enemy of the Republic against Anglo-Saxon individualism and be determined to win," which is made in the "Year Book of the German-American for 1918," and has caused considerable criticism, was explained by its editor tonight.

Dr. Michael Singer, former Chief Editorial writer of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and publisher of the Year Book, answering critics, said:

"I wish I could impress all my American fellow-citizens with the dangers of Anglo-Saxon individualism and with the blessings of German collectivism.

"To be individualistic means that everybody is for himself, for his own interest and advantage only. Collectivism, on the other hand, means the recognition of the fact that as members of a national family, our personal advantages must not be built up at the cost of the family as a whole, that, just to the contrary, we have to co-operate in the establishment of a general welfare.

"In spite of the experiences of the past, in spite of the not less disheartening experiences of the present, every citizen of German origin will be loyal to the country of his choice under any circumstances. Not because he is obliged to be, but because he is anxious to be loyal. And the Republic will surely find every citizen of German descent under all circumstances ready for the greatest patriotic sacrifices. Not because he is obliged to do so, but because he loves the Republic above all."

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on next to last page.—Advt.

Every package—every tablet of Genuine Aspirin bears

"The Bayer Cross— Your Guarantee of Purity"

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There is and has been Only One True Aspirin

Bayer Tablets of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

IF you like to put on a lot of swank, as they say in the Younger Set, I will cut to your individual measure the ultra-smartest Suit at $20 to $45. It will have every newism of the most advanced custom conception.

Tailoring to individual measure only. I have no "stickers" to push and no "sleepers" to get rid of. Full value in cloth; full value in bench-work; full satisfaction, or the sale is void. Come to be measured, or write for Cloth Clippings and my Portfolio of Custom Styles.

United States Army Uniforms to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

M'ADOO FINDS WEST A UNIT FOR THE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

taxes to be equitably distributed, there is a willingness—in fact, eagerness—to make the necessary sacrifices to strengthen the Government's finances and to support to the utmost the gallant men who are going to the front.

"There is no objection on the part of the great mass of the people to the proposal to raise $1,800,000,000 by taxation. I found some opposition to the amount on the part of a few small groups of business men, but most of them seemed reconciled to the amount when the situation was explained. Of course, we must distribute these taxes equitably and justly.

"The real differences of opinion are about the items of taxation and not the total amount. It was, I think, generally recognized that nothing could be more unsound and unsafe than to attempt to finance the war almost wholly by bond issues."

An appeal to the business men of the country to give whole-hearted support to the loan was issued tonight by R. Goodwin Ehett of Charleston, S. C., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

SENATORS FAVOR SHORT-TERM BONDS

Majority of Finance Committee, Simmons Declares, Would Spread Cost of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate Finance Committee will renew its work tomorrow of cutting down the War Revenue bill as passed by the House, with its $1,857,000,000 appropriation to be raised in taxes this year. Having already lopped off about $250,000,000, the committee will find a way to restore part of it through other methods of taxation, while features still untouched will be modified.

Estimates of revenue from changes in the House bill already agreed upon by the committee were announced tonight by Senator Simmons as follows:

From war excess profits, taxes on corporations, joint stock companies, associations, insurance companies, and partnerships, $550,000,000; an increase over the present excess profit taxes of $350,000,000, and an increase of $150,000,000 over returns provided in the House bill.

From new taxes upon advertising of all forms, including newspaper, magazine, billboard, poster, street car and others, $15,000,000; a net increase over the House bill at a general rate of probably 2 per cent.

These increased revenue levies, however, only partially offset the reductions already ordered by the committee in the House bill, aggregating $317,750,000, divided as follows: Rejection of further income surtaxes on persons having incomes of $40,000 and above, $66,000,000; elimination of 5 per cent. taxes on gross sales of automobiles and other manufactures, $118,750,000; striking out of retroactive income taxes, $108,000,000; of inheritance taxes, $6,000,000, and of zone taxes on second-class mail, $19,000,000.

The committee expects to raise large sums from a direct automobile tax and some form of manufactures tax to be submitted for the section stricken from the House bill.

The liquor, soft drink and general tariff sections, it is believed, will be left to the last in the Senate committee's deliberations. While it had been hoped to complete the redrafting work this week, Chairman Simmons indicated tonight that in proceeding carefully and deliberately the committee might take considerably longer.

Senator Simmons said tonight that it had been practically agreed to cut down the aggregate amount to be raised by the bill to $1,500,000,000, and that not even all this amount would go in as a levy for this year. The majority of the Senate Finance Committee believed in spreading the cost of the war over a period of years, he said, and to accomplish that it was likely that a bond issue of at least $750,000,000 would be provided for, the bonds to run for from three to ten years.

"While there is opposition to the scheme of letting part of the expense of the war be defrayed by a bond issue," said Senator Simmons, "I believe it will be decided upon by the committee. We want to relieve all the strain we can from business during the war, and it seems only fair that part of the financial responsibility be assumed when the war is over and business is again in normal shape."

Senator Gore, another member of the Finance Committee, in discussing the situation, said tonight:

"The war has been declared in this generation and we've got to fight it out. We are to make sacrifices of men and they will be the sacrifices of this generation. We do not want our grandchildren to be paying for a war we fought."

The Finance Committee will renew, tomorrow, its consideration of the taxation of corporation incomes. It was tentatively agreed yesterday that dividends representing undistributed surplus acquired by any corporation since 1913 should not be taxed, but only the excess profit made during the war, based upon the average earnings for the period of three or five years before the war and the profit during war time.

The Finance Committee will oppose any attempt this week to tack the proposed prohibition amendments to the food bills that are to be considered by the Senate. They will insist that all such bills be referred to the Finance Committee as affecting the war revenue that the committee counts upon from alcoholic drinks. A fight will be started in the Senate on the liquor amendments if they are offered. It is believed the desire of the Finance Committee will prevail and that, if offered, the amendments will be sent to the committee.

WHITMAN SUPPORTS LOAN.

Governor Suggests a Plan for Investments by Workers.

ALBANY, May 27.—In a second letter to Chairmen of County Home Defense Committees throughout the State Governor Whitman has suggested a plan for increasing the sale of Liberty Loan bonds through action by the banks, which at the same time would encourage bank deposits in great numbers.

"If the bulk of the bonds can be purchased out of what may be called the savings of the people instead of the reserves of banks and private bankers, the money market will not be disturbed and the loan can be absorbed without financial disturbance of any kind," the Governor wrote. "It is proposed that banks in your county should be approached and their consent obtained to loan individuals money at the rate of not to exceed 4 per cent., with which bonds of different denominations shall be purchased; the bonds themselves to be held by the banks until final payment is made upon them by the individuals, when they will be delivered to their purchasers; that at the same time corporations and firms be approached and persuaded to call their employes together for a conference.

"At this conference of employes within each business corporation or firm the employers would advise each employe to deposit at his bank—or if he have no bank account, at the nearest bank—5 per cent. of his wages or salary each week, understanding that the bank would immediately buy for him a Liberty Loan bond of a par value equal to fifty times this 5 per cent., charging the purchaser 4 per cent. interest per annum on the loan and crediting the 3½ per cent. coupon when it comes due to this interest.

"As members of your County Committee you doubtless have at least one banker and one industrial employer who can together promulgate this plan, if it appeals to you, throughout the county to their respective trades."

Window Shades

are as important in decorative furnishings as curtains. We measure, install and inspect at direct-from-factory prices. Your choice of finest shade cloths to harmonize with interior decorations.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Substitution

The first recorded instance of substitution was the girl who promised to be a sister to the man who wanted her to be his wife.

We live in a world which is perhaps one-tenth genuine and nine-tenths "something just as good."

Hand-Tailoring is the only thing to have in your clothes and let no shop persuade you to the contrary.

Franklin Simon Suits are exclusively hand-tailored, and they have the Fit, the Feel, and the Finesse of these leisurely Fifth Avenue productions which cost $30 to $100.

All that we have done is to retain the custom touches and eliminate the custom "touch."

Men's Suits $25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Liberty Loan Bonds—Subscriptions Received at all Wallach Stores

Blue Serge Coats and White Trousers

There's no reason a man shouldn't look cool and jaunty while the heated days are with us.

Our wives and sisters discovered the value of appropriate summer clothes long ago. Why shouldn't *we* fall in line?

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits

A blue serge suit with a pair of white flannel trousers gives you practically two suits, and you're all set for Decoration Day.

Blue Serge Suits, $20, $22.50, $25 up to $40
White Flannel Trousers, $5, $6.50, $7.50 & $9

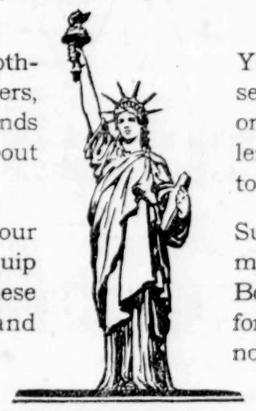
Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., Cor. 122d
Open Evenings

The Downtown and Astor Trust Offices of
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
will handle your subscription to Liberty Bonds

Have you sons, brothers, husbands, fathers, sweethearts, friends in the ranks or about to enter them?

Uncle Sam needs your money to help equip and maintain these brave soldiers and naval men.



You can be represented in the fleet or on the firing line—by lending your money to the Government.

Subscribe today for as many Liberty Loan Bonds as you can afford to pay for between now and August 30.

Downtown Office
16 Wall St.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

Astor Trust Office
Fifth Ave. and 36th St.

SEES NATIONAL PERIL IN CENSORSHIP LAW

Dr. Young Declares It Would Make President Editor of Every Newspaper.

"MUST HAVE FREE SPEECH"

If Press Were Suppressed, He Adds, the Next Step Would Be to Suppress Public Utterance.

The Rev. Dr. Edward S. Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, said last night that the enactment by Congress of the proposed censorship law would be a calamity. Other ministers in pulpits all over the city pleaded for a vigorous prosecution of the war, some of them addressing the young men of their congregations with the vigor of recruiting Sergeants.

"The passage by Congress of the new censorship law would be a national calamity," Dr. Young said, "because, first, it would be an infringement of free speech, newspaperdom having become a considerable embodiment of our right to talk. If the press were suppressed, the next logical step would be to restrict public utterance everywhere, as Russia used to do and Germany now does. A free people must have free speech, whatever it costs. In the long run it is always wholesome, as it has really been for Great Britain, although the Government at the start winced under it and there were some injustices.

"Second, the proposed law would make the President practically the editor in chief of every newspaper in the country. Who does not know that to control comment is to control the news on which the comment would be made? Who does not know that war news and comment in these times constitute the life of a newspaper? Why should the President be head of all the newspapers and not of all the banks and railroads and factories?

"Third, the law's actual effect would be to let the Kaiser know what is occurring, but not to let our own people know. The Kaiser knew our squadron had gone over, though no paper here printed the fact. This has been the experience straight along in the allied countries, until Great Britain and France have given up the suppression idea and are letting the people have the information as fast as it arrives.

"Fourth—such a procedure would produce suspicion and gloom. Even as it is, Secretary Daniels finds it necessary to deny rumors of losses. How much more those rumors would thrive on the fact of general suppression!

"Fifth—The way to accomplish the end sought would be to put newspapers on their honor, as students in the upper schools now are, with results far more satisfactory than the old system achieves. Let the publishers' association and the public discipline the newspaper that offends. The sooner this war business is felt to be the concern of everybody and everybody's concern is intensified by intelligence of the facts, the sooner the whole nation will be doing team work in the fighting."

The Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in Montreal, said yesterday in a sermon at the Central Presbyterian Church that the war had "strengthened Christianity, stimulated the spirit of sacrifice among all the people of Canada, and aided every worthy cause. He continued:

"The United States will find, as we have found, every worthy cause quickened, every consideration for others and every noble ambition increased. The battle of Ypres transformed Canada from a colony to a nation. A son of old England, we grew up in a night."

The opposite view of the war's general results was taken by Jesse H. Holmes in his sermon at the Friends' Meeting House. He said:

"There may be one good end in war, but there is always the lowering of the whole tone of the race, both morally and physically. Do not give up the demand that the other way be tried—the way of faith in humanity."

The Rev. Dr. Frank H. Goodchild, in the new Central Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, begged the Government to be vigorous and swift in its participation in the war.

OPEN HOMES TO SAILORS.

Philadelphia Society Women to Make Enlisted Men Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam of 265 South Nineteenth Street announced today that she would invite fifty sailors to tea on Sunday next. This signalizes the beginning of a movement, she says, to show the sailors that their donning the uniform in defense of their country is not going to result in their being isolated socially.

Mrs. Gazzam is going to enlist the co-operation, if possible, of Commandant Tappan of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to the extent of having an office, or at least some definite place, established at the Navy Yard, where the prominent women of this city may go and register the day and hour at which they will be at home to receive the sailors at tea and for an informal chat. The designation of the men for these parties will be made by their officers.

The New Mourning House
HATS
$5
Mullen-Shaw
16 West 37th St., off 5th Ave.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong
DECORATION DAY
and Every Sunday and Holiday
$1.50 for adults; children between 5 and 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:20 A.M.
Mauch Chunk
DECORATION DAY
$2.00 for adults; children between 5 and 12 $1.00
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:47 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:15 A.M.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

"When Broke" Call on "Uncle Ben."
BENJAMIN FOX,
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., Near 14th Street.
Liberal Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.
Furs and Fur Lined Overcoats
Winter apparel of all kinds cared for during the Summer months and guaranteed
FREE FROM MOTHS
Loans good for one year—legal rates.
Genuine Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.
Established 1879. Mail inquiries solicited.

CENSOR CREEL GIVES OUT RULES

Continued from Page 1.

tangible help to them in their military operations.

It was information of this kind that the American press has consistently refrained from printing, and it was supposed, until the Administration served notice last week that it would insist on a press censorship provision in the Spy bill, that the present voluntary attitude of the newspapers would be brought into a more definite form through arrangements with the Committee on Public Information.

The statement reviews the attitude of European Governments with respect to press restrictions during the war, and declares that the policies of the committee will be based on the assumption that "there is the hope and belief that the printed word in the United States will equally lend itself to the national defense and that the American press will realize the obligations of patriotism as keenly as those who take the oath of service in army and navy." The committee says that the news most desired by the enemy General Staff "will not be collected from our newspapers, but will be gained by high-grade and highly placed spies."

The committee thinks that in spite of all precautions a certain amount of spy communication probably will be maintained, and it says: "The really dangerous spies are high officials or officers in high command." The problem in America, the committee thinks, is to stop the source of such information by preventing leaks and interfere with its transmission. A censorship of outgoing cables has been established, but the committee enjoins self-restraint on the newspapers in publishing news.

The committee, after speaking of the effort of European belligerents to keep news from neutral countries, says it is not the intention to exercise such a censorship against the neutral countries of South and Central America. It notes that "nearly all the European belligerents have tried to prevent the publication of news likely to offend their allies or create friction between them," but "the committee is of the opinion that the more full the inter-Ally discussion of their mutual problems the better."

The preliminary statement also strongly emphasizes the disagreement of the committee with the methods of European press bureaus to keep objectionable news from their own people, such as reports of outbreaks of epidemics in training camps. "The motive for the establishment of this internal censorship," says the committee, "is not merely fear of petty criticism, but distrust of democratic common sense." The people won't be stampeded, the committee believes, but the knowledge that such information is suppressed will permit the circulation of enemy rumors.

The internal censorship has generally tended to "create the abuse of shielding from public criticism the dishonesty or incompetency of high officials." And "there are several well-established instances where the immense power of the censor has fallen into the control of intriguing cliques." The committee comes out flatly in opposition to such methods.

Some "Explanations."

Among the explanations given of the regulations are the following:

"The Department of War points out that trains and ships transporting troops are inviting objects of attack for individual enemies or enemy sympathizers. One person armed with high explosives may cause great loss of life under such circumstances and therefore any publication in the daily press giving advance notice of the movements of troops may supply the enemy with information of the highest military value.

"There is no objection to the publication of news regarding the location of army posts, militia, or training camps, but already a number of isolated attacks have been made on sentries and small pickets, with some loss of life. While it may be safe to print 'the Seventh Regiment has gone to the State capital on guard duty,' it is dangerous to say 'the Seventh Regiment is guarding a particular aqueduct or bridge.'

"With regard to the prohibition concerning aircraft and experimental tests, it is pointed out that while many of the machines used in this work are of standard types, every detail of which is commonly known, others are not, and it is to preserve the secrets embodied in the latter that a general policy of silence is requested. While secrecy as to aircraft is considered necessary, publicity as to the activities of the aviation schools, the enrollment of men for this particular service, &c., is considered useful.

"The Department of the Navy urges that no accounts shall be printed of active naval operations, successes, or mishaps until after they are officially announced. Such announcement will be made as soon as accurate reports are at hand. Editors and publishers are asked to save the public from the unnecessary distress of false rumors. The Department of the Navy does not wish to hold back information, but to assure the public of correct information.

"The fact that merchant ships have arrived is news of such importance that it is desirable not to suppress it. But it is of greater importance not to publish nor even to hint at the particular port of arrival, for it may at any time be necessary to shift shipping from one port to another, and it is desirable to keep information of such shifts of base from the enemy submarines.

"Statements from survivors of merchant ships or transports which have been attacked or sunk by enemy shellfire or by submarines, or have been damaged or sunk by mines, should not be published until the statements have been referred to and passed by the committee. The judicial murder of Captain Fryatt of the Wrexham will give point to this advice. Editors will appreciate the importance of co-operating to withhold from the enemy such information as might expose the officers and men of merchant ships to the danger of cruel and outrageous reprisal."

The Regulations.

The proposed regulations themselves are comprehensive. They provide for the suppression of news matter which is already being voluntarily suppressed by the newspapers. Included among the matter to be suppressed are the following:

A.—GENERAL.

News regarding naval and military operations, except that officially given out.

News of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States.

Threats or plots against the life of the President or other high officials, unless announced from authoritative sources. When arrests are made, this specific charge should be minimized by mere mention as "disorderly conduct."

News relating to the activity of the secret police.

News of possible or observed movements of alien labor through the territory of the United States or their arrival at, or embarkation from, any of our ports.

B—NAVAL.

News relating to the naval operations, as follows:

The locality, number, or identity of warships.

Secret notices to mariners.

All information concerning the departure of merchant ships.

All information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships.

Details as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships.

Information concerning the laying of mines.

Information regarding signals, orders, or wireless messages to or from war vessels.

Information regarding operations by or against submarines.

Information relating to drydocks and to all classes of works, repairs, alterations, or construction performed in connection therewith.

C—MILITARY.

News of possible or observed movements of Canadian troops through the territory of the United States or their arrival at or embarkation from any of our ports.

Information regarding the fixed land defenses of the United States, their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns should not be mentioned.

Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops is at all times and under all circumstances dangerous during a war and should be scrupulously avoided.

Specific information regarding the duties of small detachments should be avoided as dangerous and laying them open to attack.

Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be made of any intention to embark them for service abroad.

Information regarding the aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools and tried out in experimental tests under military authority.

Section 2, on "Questionable Matter," reads as follows:

"There are many other news items which, while not so obviously dangerous as those listed in Section 1, may be dangerous. In all cases of doubt, editors are requested to seek advice of the Committee on Public Information. The following are some examples of such doubtful news:

"1. Narrative accounts of naval or military operations, including descriptions of life in training camps. While it is desirable that the public should be kept interested in these subjects, there is always a chance that a reporter, narrating facts, may unconsciously mention something which the military authorities particularly desire to keep from the enemy; all such articles should be submitted to the Committee on Public Information.

"2. Technical inventions. It is desired that the subject of possible new military inventions should be kept before the public, but great care should be exercised in publishing any definite statements as to experiments or accepted inventions.

"It is of peculiar importance that all Government experiments in war material should be veiled in absolute secrecy. This request has particular application to the search for means to combat the submarine. Therefore all articles and news stories along these lines should be submitted for vise.

"The name of every well-known inventor is connected with a single kind of work and may not be mentioned without conveying to the enemy a hint as to the nature of the invention upon which he is working.

"An instance of the menace of the specific mention of the work of an inventor was afforded by the result of the publication of a newspaper story that the well-known inventor in question had discovered a '17-boat killer.' The story was followed the next day, quite naturally, by another story that police protection against German agents had been immediately required to guard both the man and the works where the experiments were supposed to be conducted. That the report of the invention had been promptly denied did not lessen the peril to life and property caused by this piece of editorial inadvertance.

"3. Many sensational and disturbing rumors will be brought to the attention of newspaper men. It is to be desired that they should not be given publicity until they have been most carefully verified; for example, sporadic epidemics may break out in some of our training camps. It would be most unpatriotic to give credence to exaggerated accounts of such inevitable mishaps. Editors are requested to submit information which they may receive on such subjects to the committee for verification. Daily reports from the chief sanitary officers will be available. And this committee will arrange to have parties of newspaper men and reputable doctors sent to camps where sickness occurs to check up these reports.

"The above list is by no means exhaustive and is intended only to indicate the type of subject matter which should be submitted for censorship."

CANVASS FORECASTS DOOM OF CENSORSHIP

Opponents of Measure Confident It Will Be Defeated on Final Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Administration's effort to force censorship legislation through Congress will come to a focus early this week, when the amendment drafted by the Senate and House conferees goes to the House, as a part of the revamped Espionage bill. The measure is expected to come up on Tuesday if prior legislation can be disposed of in time. Otherwise it will have to wait a day or so.

From a canvass of Representatives, as far as was possible today, it is regarded as extremely unlikely that the censorship feature will prevail. While the vote may be closer than when the House took its first action, opponents of the measure in the House today were confident that they would be able to defeat it.

Before leaving here for Philadelphia for the week-end Representative Graham of Pennsylvania, who led the fight against restricting the freedom of speech and the press, said that he was confident the House would stand out against the effort to "muzzle the press." He was unable, he said, to forecast what the House vote might be, but was certain there would be a substantial majority against the censorship provision. This, he said, would be reached, however, against pressure that would be exerted from the White House. But he believed there were enough advocates of an unbridled press in the publication of war news to defeat the Administration's efforts.

Gore Predicts Its Defeat.

Senator Gore, a stout opponent of censorship, said today that he hoped the Senate would be able to muster a safe majority against the conference measure if it reached the Senate.

"It is difficult to say how the Senate may stand," he said, "for I don't believe any one has been able to make a poll of the Senate since it put itself on record against censorship. The majority of fourteen which defeated it will probably be cut down.

"I am opposed to any censorship of the press at this time because censorship goes hand in hand with despotism. I am a believer in the fundamental principle of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and my vote will be cast against censorship as a matter of conscience. It is difficult to stand with the President when a man is able to do it. But this censorship matter strikes at the very foundation of one of the privileges of a free democracy, and I must oppose it on that ground."

Senator Johnson of California again attacked the conference amendment as "vicious."

"The press of this country can be trusted to keep the nation's confidence," said the Senator. "Where has it failed to do so in this war? The attitude of the American press, as a whole, has been loyal and patriotic. I have yet to hear of our newspapers disclosing any naval or military information that might be of advantage to the enemy, and I do not believe they will for the rest of the war. If there happen to be instances in which newspapers do violate the confidence lodged in them, and willfully publish information of use to the enemy the existing law provides ample punishment."

Senator Johnson said it was unAmerican to delegate to any President the right to stifle publication of legitimate war news. The country, he says, is entitled to know how the war is being conducted, so it will know if mistakes are being made, and to know what are the developments of the war.

The Senate majority against censorship was one when it first came up, and fourteen when it reappeared. With defections that may occur as a result of urging of the Administration, it was calculated today that the majority might be reduced to eight, or even less, but Senators were certain that they would have a sufficient opposition to defeat it if it passed the House.

APPEAL TO COUNTRY TO CHECK PACIFISTS

Security League Warns Its Branches to Combat Insidious Propaganda.

ATTACK UPON CONSCRIPTION

Literature Now Being Circulated Urges Citizens to Disregard and Disobey the Law.

The National Security League announced yesterday that it had begun a campaign to combat the activities of various pacifist organization against aggressive prosecution of the war, conscription, and the Liberty Loan. The announcement said that, after a thorough investigation extending over several weeks, the league had found its campaign necessary. The campaign was started with the following letter sent from the New York headquarters to the 280 branches distributed throughout the country:

"In spite of all our efforts, and in spite of the facts which prove that our alarm over our country's defenseless condition was well founded, there still remains a large body of citizens unconvinced and half asleep. These persons are daily receiving encouragement from various so-called pacifist organizations. It is true that they are not as loud spoken as they were, but there is no evidence of a cessation of their activities. Many of their former demonstrations were too near the verge of treason to be continued at the present time, but their efforts are as insidious as ever and more dangerous. Quietly, by underground methods, their propaganda, coupled with that of those who would weaken the United States and benefit Germany, is being spread broadcast. The members of the National Security League should at once take active steps to counteract this influence, and it behooves all of our branches throughout the country to be vigilant and active as never before.

"As an illustration of what we have to combat, attention is directed to the propaganda of the No-Conscription League and similar organizations. The No-Conscription League is openly circulating literature in which conscription is described as an order to commit murder, and American citizens are urged to disregard and disobey the law. Other bodies are operating less openly, sending literature of an equally treacherous tendency to carefully selected lists of persons. Under the guise of defending free speech, they encourage unpatriotic gatherings where speeches verging upon treason and sedition are made. They foster a spirit of resistance to the obligation which all owe to our country.

"The Emergency Peace Federation recently boasted in a printed circular that it maintained a strong 'Legislative Committee' (in plain language, a lobby) in Washington, Room 648, Munsey Building. It claimed to have organized by letters, telegrams, and newspaper articles a vast 'inarticulate' (the word is their own) opposition to conscription, and stated that it was trying to get in touch with all persons and organizations who would stand with them 'when the psychological moment arrived for a concerted demand for peace negotiation.' They boasted that their bombardment of Congress had won the votes of over forty of our Representatives in the recent disgraceful spectacle presented by our national legislative body while the President was attempting to obtain approval of his army program. This organization and similar bodies are forming branches in every town and city in the country where they can obtain a foothold.

"You must do all you can to keep awake the real spirit of patriotism and preparedness in your district and in no way allow your branch of the National Security League to slacken its activities."

CLUBBED IN CLEVELAND RIOT

Socialists Attack Police Who Arrest Anti-Draft Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27.—Socialist speakers on the rostrum of the public square, denouncing draft registration and war in general, started a riot this afternoon, which resulted in more than fifty persons suffering cuts and bruises from police clubs. Ten persons were arrested.

When a Socialist orator started his tirade the police dragged him from the rostrum. A crowd of several thousand gathered, 500 of whom were Socialists. The latter attempted to rescue the speaker and a battle followed, in which the police used their clubs. Reserves arrived and the prisoner was marched to Police Headquarters, followed by a yelling mob. At the station the mob surrounded the building and stones were thrown, breaking several windows. The police fought with the crowd again and made several arrests.

Meantime other speakers on the public square continued the attacks on military registration and there was more trouble with the police. The arrival of a large force of reserves from the outlying districts and the use of mounted police cleared the streets and prevented further trouble.

Just previous to the rioting the recruiting station erected on the public square registered 211 recruits.

RIOT OVER TERMS OF PEACE.

Chicago Overflow Meeting Broken Up by Insult to President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—While a "Terms of Peace" meeting was proceeding at the Auditorium this afternoon, members of an overflow peace meeting in Vanderbilt Hall next door were in a riot. Government agents fought with the mob, and two patrol wagon loads of policemen answered a call. Eight men and women were gathered in, the police hitting every head that bobbed up.

The riot started after a crowd turned away from the Auditorium trooped over to the Park, and George Koop, once Socialist candidate for Mayor, mounted a soapbox and spoke.

"I will introduce a man who will tell you the workers' idea of the war," Koop concluded, and gave up his soapbox rostrum to Dan S. Lyman.

"Why do you American workingmen want to fight the workingmen of Germany when we have such a —— for President?" Lyman began.

"Hoch der Kaiser" came a cry from the crowd.

A newspaper reporter and a soldier rushed forward and swung their fists at Lyman. Both missed their aim, but the soldier's fist felled one of Lyman's supporters.

Frederick Fischel, a member of the Chicago Permanent Committee for Terms of Peace, disclaimed on behalf of the committee any responsibility for the overflow meetings. There was no disorder in the Auditorium, where the main meeting was held under the auspices of the committee. Federal Secret Service men and city policemen stationed inside the theatre had nothing more thrilling to do than to join with the audience in the applause and in the singing of "America," "The Marseillaise," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

POLISH COUNCIL MAY QUIT.

Disbanding Proposed Because of Lack of the People's Confidence.

LONDON, Monday, May 28.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam ascribes to the Berlin Lokalanzeiger a statement that the Polish Council of State, unable to gain the confidence of Poland, has asked the German and Austrian Governments to dissolve the Council.

REBUKES GOETHALS FOR TALK ON SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

the Shipping Board. While no meeting of the board was held, it was stated that it had been generally approved as representing the opinion of the board as far as could be learned. Mr. Denman had not communicated with General Goethals.

There could be no question that some members of the board were greatly disturbed by reading General Goethals's characterization of the extensive wooden shipbuilding program as an impossible one and that they were a trifle embarrassed in interpreting the General's attitude. The feeling that some of the steel men were against the wholesale construction of wooden ships as opposed to their interests was not explained in detail but nevertheless was definite, and there was an apparent tendency to believe that these men had been anxious to get General Goethals to say about what he did say, and were very anxious that publicity should be given to it after he had said it.

The remark by Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Committee on Appropriations on Saturday in recommending the $750,000,000 appropriation for the construction and purchase of cargo ships that it was the intention to build not more than 200 wooden ships, was the subject of some comment among the friends of the wooden ship program also, and all of the developments which might indicate that General Goethals was making headway in winning popularity for his ideas added to their discomfiture.

Developments in the House tomorrow, it was generally agreed, might serve to bring the fight, which has been kept under cover so long, to a climax. General Goethals has strong backing among the Congressmen, the large majority of whom, it is said, believe in his plan for a big steel fleet as opposed to the wooden ship program. Some of them are likely to make their attitude in this regard known in outspoken words.

Some adjustment of the tangle is expected by the end of the week, and there is a very strong feeling that in the end General Goethals will either have his way or quit. There has, however, been nothing tangible on that phase of the situation, and General Goethals has steadily refused to discuss or even admit the supposition that he might find his position untenable if interference with his plans were permitted to continue.

TWO NAMES
There are two names on your checks—your own and your bank's. If you care about your financial reputation, make sure that your bank's name means a strong, conservative backing—like ours.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn
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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

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224 West 42d Street
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PHELPS & PHELPS INC.
Announce the opening at
NUMBER 6 WALL STREET
of an exceptional
JEWELRY SHOP
Where Pearls, Diamonds, Jewels and Precious Gems have been selected with particular discretion.
6 WALL STREET

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Saks Suits For Men at $35
Bear The Hall Mark Of Fine Custom Tailoring
WHEN you select a Spring suit at Saks you are dealing with your tailor, and not through an intermediary who flourishes on second profits. And because we tailor our garments ourselves, we offer suits at $35 more superbly tailored and more brilliantly cut than can be had at any other shop at the same price.

Single and double-breasted models, in one, two, and three button effects, are represented in our present assortments in a greater variety of woolens and patterns than can be found in any other single stock. In fact, if you cannot find what you want in a suit at $35 at Saks, it's a "cinch" you cannot find it elsewhere.
Saks Clothes are Saks Made
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Liberty Loan of 1917
THE members of the New York Stock Exchange unreservedly place themselves at the service of the Government to provide dollars as well as men.
We appeal to every American to help make the Liberty Loan subscription worthy of the Nation.
We urge you, as a matter of patriotism, self-interest and self-preservation, to subscribe as generously as you can to this loan.
No matter how small your subscription may be, from $50 upward, any New York Stock Exchange House will be glad to co-operate with you in every way and to see that your subscription is properly entered and cared for, and will put all its facilities at your disposal without charge and without profit.
A large majority of New York Stock Exchange houses have adopted a partial payment plan which will make it possible for any individual to invest his savings in the Liberty Loan.
To assure the success of the Liberty Loan, every individual must do his part, and we urge immediate response to this appeal.
LIBERTY LOAN SUB-COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSES
The above appeal is heartily approved and endorsed by the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.
H. G. S. NOBLE, President
Detailed information will be furnished by applying to any member of the New York Stock Exchange

EVERY HOUSEWIFE TO BE HOOVER'S AID

Hopes to Enlist All of Them in the Food Administration When Lever Bill Passes.

TELLS THEM HOW TO SAVE

Believes the Women of America Are Likely to Become a Deciding Factor in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Every woman in the country who presides over a household will be asked to enlist as an actual member of the new food administration, if legislation now pending in Congress is adopted, according to an announcement made today by Herbert C. Hoover. He believes the women may play a deciding part in the war, and they will be asked to sign a pledge to help him carry out his program.

An outline of some of the war economies essential to meet the emergency is given, and it is intimated that Congressional delay may mean a serious waste. The statement reads:

"Plans are being developed by the proposed food administration in co-operation with State food councils, State officials, the Woman's National Defense Council, and other civic associations for the recruiting of the whole of the women of the country definitely into the service of the food administration, so that if Congress passes the Lever Food bill a vigorous campaign in conservation of our food supplies can at once be started. It is the idea of the food administration to ask every women who presides over a household to enlist as an actual member of the food administration, to be thus entitled to the badge of the administration, and to sign a written pledge to carry out the advice and instructions of the food administration as far as her circumstances permit.

"It is proposed to divide this vast army into States, and direct its activities through the State organizations and State officials. Advice and instructions of national character will be added to those of the State and local organizations.

"Instructions thus will be handed down to each individual member from time to time. It is proposed that such advice and instructions should be direct and absolutely specific and to be embraced in the following general lines, all based on the fact that we can eat plenty if we eat wisely and without waste.

"1. Elimination of waste: Out of our abundance have come many careless customs that must be curbed or changed. We must learn to imitate the race thrift of the housewife of France, who has so ably seconded the soldier members of her family by home saving. The gospel of the clean plate, of individual services of the same size as individual appetites must become universal.

"2. Substitutions: (a) Local products must be used instead of those from further afield, in order to save transport and to encourage local production; (b) during the Summer season a larger proportion of vegetables should be used in order to save those staples which are more easily kept; (c) the use of staples with which we are familiar, such as cornbread, should be encouraged, in order to save those which our allies need.

"3. Educational advice: A comprehensive series of studies of food values and of advantageous buying and preparation of food is to be placed before our women by the numerous agencies now available.

"4. Stimulation of the preservation of perishable foods for subsequent household use will be encouraged in every way.

"It may be that the women of America will play a deciding part in the great war if the legislation now pending in Congress in regard to food administration becomes a law."

Although the Lever bill has not been passed, Mr. Hoover has made a detailed study of the problems outlined in his statement and is prepared to begin the work of obtaining co-operation on the part of the women without delay.

LECTURES FOR ARMY MEN.

Bellevue's New Laboratory to be Used for X-Ray Course.

Lectures in radiological technique for army surgeons, Red Cross members and soldiers will be given at the Bellevue Hospital X-ray department under the direction of Dr. I. Seth Hirsch, Director of Laboratories, assisted by Clayton Ulrey of the Department of Physics of Columbia University. The new laboratory, the largest in the world, was formally opened last Tuesday. The lectures, which will be free, are limited to physicians or those lay persons who are registered or who will register with the Red Cross, and to enlisted men.

Applications must be submitted to Dr. George O. Hanlon, Medical Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital. The new laboratory was obtained mainly through the efforts of Dr. J. W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of the hospital. It contains apparatus which can be moved to any part of the city.

"Preparedness" Entertainment.

A "Preparedness" entertainment will be given tonight at Paradise, the new Summer roof garden at Reisenweber's, for the benefit of the Allied War Relief Fund. Miss Dora Gibson of the Covent Garden Opera, London, will sing, and there will be a special allied ballet, among the participants in which will be Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart, Mrs. Helen Ludlow Smith, Mme. Pulliche, Miss Dorothy Doty, and Mrs. R. Townsend. Pretty girls will sell the allied war medal.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on next to last page.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Sports Coats and Outing Trousers

in special assortments, are on sale on the First Floor.

SPORTS COATS (34 to 42 chest measurement) of excellent-quality materials, very special value at $6.50

OUTING TROUSERS of striped or plain white flannel and striped serge . . at $4.25

OUTING TROUSERS of gray flannel, 4.00

Men's Summer Oxfords

are on Special Sale on the Sixth Floor

at $5.75 per pair

Made of tan and gunmetal calfskin, on a fashionable last, these Shoes offer exceptionally good value.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Important

Sale of Men's High Shoes and Oxfords at $4.95

Tan Calfskin with Fibre Sole — Ko-Ko Calf Oxford

THESE shoes are in the season's newest lasts—English models that have just the right lines to insure comfort. They are made of tan and black Russia calfskin with leather or fibre soles. Better shoes than these would be hard to find, and at $4.95 they represent a value well worth any man's investigation.

Fifth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

An Offering of Marked Importance

Women's Taffeta or Foulard and Georgette Crepe Dresses $18.50

The most fashionable materials for late Spring and Summer wear. The taffeta frock is an adaptation of a model by "Beer," in smart side-draped effect. Sleeves are of self material, and collar and cuffs are of White Satin. Colors: Navy Blue, Hague, Black, and Wisteria. The model in foulard combined with Georgette Crepe is in surplice waist effect, with sleeves of Georgette Crepe. Obtainable in Navy Blue or Black, with white coin dots.

A Special Holiday Feature

Women's Smart Washable Dresses

in a splendid variety of new and very effective models, made of Linen, Voile Lingerie Crepe, or Gingham, in plain colors and novel combination effects

$7.95 $8.95 $10.95 $15

Sport Frocks for the Holiday

in models suitable for Country Club, Mountain, or Seashore wear, made of Wool or Silk Jersey, Pongee, Taffeta or Cotton Crepes, have been assembled in two special groups, and may be had at:

$18.50 and $25

Navy Blue Suits for Women Special at $24.50

PARIS says "Navy Blue" suits are the correct thing for present wear. These are not only new in design but by far the best values we have been able to present for some time. They are in man-tailored, and fancy tailored effects, semi-belted with drop sides and large sailor or notch collars. Developed in Men's Wear Serge and Gabardine, of a quality usually confined to suits at much higher prices. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Fashionable Silk Suits

Formerly $50 to $75

Reduced to $34.50

We cannot speak too highly of these suits. They are in the season's most successful models, tailored according to the highest standards of fine custom tailoring. Dressy, sport and tailored effects, cleverly developed in Taffeta, Silk Faille, Poplin, Gros de Londre and Striped Silks, some embellished with hand-embroidery. Sizes to 50½.

Fourth Floor.

Fashionable Khaki-Kool Skirts Reduced

At $15—Regularly $25 and $29.50. Khaki-Kool Skirts in plain and figured patterns.

At $25—Regularly $39.50 to $59.50. Khaki-Kool Sets, consisting of skirt, hat, bag, and parasol—all to match perfectly!

Women's Smart Summer Blouses

Priced Remarkably Low

$5

THE new blouses to be offered today on the third floor will prove particularly interesting to the woman who demands the very latest blouses at reasonable cost. Among those represented:

At $5—Charming Georgette Crepe Blouses, beautifully hand-embroidered in delicate colors, displaying very effective collar, vestee and smart cuffs. Trimmed with novelty pearl buttons, and may be had in white or flesh color.

At $3.95—Unusually attractive blouses of Georgette Crepe, reflecting all the charm and originality of a chic imported model. Fronts are of fine cluster tucks and narrow, pleated frills, finished with picot edge. Obtainable in white or flesh color.

At $8.95—Dainty Blouses of Imported Voile, in white with circular frill. Square collar and turnback cuffs are embroidered in rose or blue. Fine cluster tucks at back and front lend a touch of distinction to this very charming model.

These are only a sprinkling of the many exceptional values now to be found in the Blouse Department.

On the Second Floor Today—A

Sale of Women's High-Cut Kidskin Boots at $6.95

In White and in Colors

Made over the very newest 1917 lasts, for a discriminating clientele. Made with turned or welted soles, and covered Louis XV or leather heels, in all sizes. Six models to select from, two of which are *illustrated*.

The Values Are Most Extraordinary

The Colors:

Brown Kid with Kid Top.
Slate Grey with Kid Top.
Pearl Grey with Kid Top.
Ivory color Kid with Kid Top.
Patent Leather with Pearl Grey or Baize Cloth Tops.
Tan, Black, Brown, or Champagne color Kid with Cloth Tops to match or in contrasting shades.

Brown Kidskin

An Important Special Purchase Brings—

250 Silk Coats and Wraps at very special prices

$24 $19.50 $31.50

These coats are from a manufacturer well known for creating coats of the better kind. We have combined with the assortment a splendid collection of silk coats and wraps from regular stock and reduced them to the low prices quoted below for this special event. The models display almost every new style feature in collars, sleeves and belts, and many of the styles are exclusive with Saks & Company. The materials are:

Satin, Chiffon Taffeta, Armure Silk, Silk Poplin, Silk Faille, and Charmeuse

trimmed with Marabou or Self Fabric, and lined with Peau de Cygne or figured silk. Sizes 34 to 48. Included are:

Coats....regularly $19.50 to $25....Now $14.50
Coats....regularly $29.50 to $35....Now $19.50
Coats....regularly $39.50 to $45....Now $24.00
Coats....regularly $49.50 to $65....Now $31.50

Women's Vachette Strap Books, Special $1.50

Illustrated. Beautifully made 8-inch model with top handle. They are offered at this low price as a result of a very special purchase.

Misses' Fashionable Suits

Formerly $25 to $125

Reduced to $12.50 to $62.50

These are our regular stock suits, in exquisite sport, dressy and tailored models. The original prices are still on the tags, showing at a glance the extraordinary saving afforded. The materials include Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Wool Jersey, Gunniburl, Gabardine and Satin Striped Taffeta. Sizes 14 to 18.

None C. O. D., on approval or exchanged

Sport and Street Dresses for Misses Reduced

Formerly $29.50 to $55.00

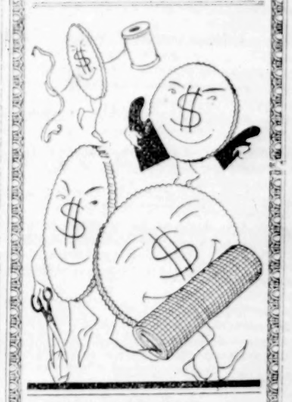
Now $18.50 and $29.50

A wonderful assortment of stunning frocks in Satin, Crepe de Chine, Khaki-Kool, Rajah, La Jerz, Lustrous Taffeta; Figured, Striped, or Plain Pongee, Serge, or Wool Jersey, in smart tailored or effectively trimmed styles. One or two piece effects. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



We Make Every Dollar Do Its Bit

There are no "slacker dollars" in our prices, for, setting aside a fair profit, every cent goes into the production of good clothing through the employment of good materials and good workmanship. Our

Men's Spring Suits at $14.75 to $39.75

are smartly tailored of dependable fabrics, looked upon as correct for 1917. The variety of models runs from the ultra conservative to the snappy extreme. The prices, as usual, are lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Wear-to-Business Shirts at $1.89

You may take your pick of three styles—laundered cuff, soft cuff negligee or pleated—in woven madras or mercerized weaves. A good assortment of striped effects in a variety of colors. Also imported Japanese crepes in soft cuff models. All carefully tailored and finished. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Spring Overcoats for Chauffeurs, at $24.74

Crayonette Proofed

Practical, double breasted model with convertible collar and belted back. Of hard finished, all worsted gray fabric of unusual wearing quality. (Shark Skin cloth.) Quarter-lined with high lustre, twilled venetian.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Underwear

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirt: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee length, with side straps and reinforced seat. 79c per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Get Into a New Straw Hat

Don't delay another day. Today the assortment of straws, in all shapes, styles and braids, is most complete. The prices, as usual, are lower than elsewhere.

Splits and Sennits $1.89 and $2.74
Panamas $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns $4.89 to $6.89
Bangkoks $4.89 to $8.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

SPECIAL
Men's Handkerchiefs

Of soft and sanitary finish lawn, with quarter and half inch hems. Packed in tissue envelope. Two for 23c

Of Irish Linen, hemstitched, quarter and half inch hems. Regular size. 17c each

Initial handkerchiefs, of linen, with openwork letter and quarter inch hems. Box of 6, $1.39

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

LENDS STEAM YACHT AS AMBULANCE SHIP

Dr. Harriss's Surf Will Perform a New Service in the Navy.

MAY JOIN ATLANTIC FLEET

Commander Richards Accepts the Vessel on Behalf of the Government and the Red Cross.

The steam yacht Surf, lying in the Hudson River at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, the first ambulance ship ever included in the United States Navy, was accepted yesterday afternoon on behalf of the Government and the American Red Cross by Commander W. H. Richards, U. S. N., from Dr. John A. Harriss, the owner, who has loaned the vessel to the navy for the duration of the war. He will also assume all obligations for her maintenance. Dr. Harriss was made medical director of the yacht and will remain on board in that capacity wherever the Surf may go. Her immediate destination has not been made public, but Dr. Harriss said the Surf would probably be attached to the Atlantic fleet.

The ceremony of transferring the yacht took place on the upper deck of the vessel in the afternoon, several hundred persons being present by invitation. The ship was formally presented to Commander Richards by Dr. Harriss, who received from the naval officer an acknowledgment signed by President Wilson. A band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the Red Cross flag was raised, and then the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, pronounced the dedication.

The Surf came to the navy through the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and Harvey D. Gibson and Mrs. William K. Draper, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the chapter, who were present at the ceremonies, said that they hoped Dr. Harriss's contribution would prompt other owners of steam yachts in New York waters to provide several more ambulance ships, which were badly needed.

The vessel, which is 166 feet long and has two decks, has been completely equipped for her work as an ambulance ship. She has cabin accommodations for twenty-five patients, and can care for many more if weather permits the use of the decks for that purpose. A corps of doctors and nurses has been detailed to the ship, whose salaries, along with the other expenses of upkeep, will be paid by Dr. Harriss.

Built in England in 1898 for E. D. Lambert of Berkshire, England, the Surf was subsequently chartered by C. E. G. Billings, who bought her in 1900 and took her on a long cruise. Dr. Harriss, who is a retired physician and a member of the New York Yacht Club, purchased the vessel from John H. Hanan a short time ago, and last April offered her to the Red Cross. She has been under charter at different times by Henry C. Phipps, George Eastman, Ogden Mills, T. L. Chadbourne, and Andrew Carnegie.

The vessel is rated 100 A1 at Lloyds and has a tonnage of 270. She is equipped with wireless and other apparatus of the up-to-date yacht, and, it is said, will be able to hold her own in any waters that the fleet may enter.

ASK LAWYERS TO ENLIST.

Citizens' Preparedness Committee Issues Call for 250.

As part of a vigorous campaign to recruit at least 250 lawyers for the National Guard, the Recruiting Committee, organized by lawyers of this city as a branch of the Citizens' Preparedness Committee, will have the following announcement read from the bench of every court in the State of New York today:

"The lawyers' section of the Citizens' Preparedness Association of New York State has undertaken to secure an allotment of 250 recruits toward the 10,000 necessary to bring the National Guard up to war strength, and it is urged that any members of the profession, or those associated with them, or whom they can influence, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to enroll voluntarily in a branch of the service of their own selection rather than wait to be drafted without right of selection, signify their willingness at once, and for that purpose communicate with Committee Headquarters, Room 1016, 165 Broadway."

Cornelius J. Sullivan will be in charge of the New York headquarters. Another committee headed by Henry W. Taft, known as the Lawyers' War Committee, is to make a careful census of the lawyers of the city and effect a basis of unselfish co-operation whereby lawyers who do not go to the front will take care of the practice of those who do. The members of this committee are Herbert C. Smyth, Chairman; John D. Lindsay, H. Snowden Marshall, Charles Albert Perkins, Ernest A. Cardoza, Joseph G. Deane, George Gordon Battle, and William C. Breed.

FOUNDED 1856

INSURE your clothes-buying satisfaction. Buy our clothes with the same certainty of every-day approval enjoyed by thousands of our regular patrons, that, whatever the choice and whatever the price, our clothes typify the highest degree of excellence plus the advantage of modest prices. Everything for Summer wear—from oxfords to straw hats.

Every man and woman in America should show their loyalty and help the Government by subscribing to the

"LIBERTY LOAN"

Subscription blanks and full particulars at our Liberty Loan Booth.
Main Floor.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

2%
COLD STORAGE AND INSURANCE ON
FURS

Summer Furs in Attractive New Models

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

The Largest Hotel in the World

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, New York, will be a Statler-operated hotel.

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction—and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

The present Hotels Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis this fall.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT
450 Rooms 450 Baths 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
Now building at St. Louis and New York

TOBEY-made FURNITURE

HOUSES should reflect the ideals of their owners. In order to give form to any idea, however, it is necessary to have command of the means of expression. That is what our service means to you. Tell us what you want and from our large resources we can offer you just what you need in furniture, draperies, or rugs to realize your aim.

The TOBEY Furniture Company
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

If you're not particular just ask for a "smoke."
If you really want your money's worth ask for

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"*Truly* a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward! DAVE SAQUI MAKER *Various Sizes and Shapes*

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

SATISFACTION

A building contractor, a grocer, a lawyer, a doctor, a tailor, may talk all he likes about the SATISFACTION HE GIVES, but the star testimony is that of the patron who extols the SATISFACTION HE GOT!

The Thompson-Starrett Company has plenty of that particular sort of testimony on hand for any Owner who wishes to see it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

B. Altman & Co.

Another Extraordinary Sale
of
Women's Popular Sports Suits
OF WOOL JERSEY
at $16.75
will commence to-day (Monday)
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Will Offer Remarkable Values To-day in
An Important Special Sale of
$40,000 Worth of Men's Fine Summer Shirts
at the following low prices:

Cotton Shirts, **at $1.50, $2, and $2.50**
Silk Shirts, **at $2.95, $3.95, $4.95**

¶ In presenting these fine shirts for day, evening and sports wear we wish to emphasize that better shirts were never offered to the men of Manhattan at these prices, even in normal times. The weaves and colorings are decidedly individual, and every shirt in the display is strictly correct and in good taste.

The Colors Are All Guaranteed Fast

¶ The weaves are of a quality usually confined to the best of custom shops, and the tailoring throughout has been executed by the country's most skilful shirtmakers. Included are negligee and pleated models with soft cuffs; negligee models with stiff cuffs; and a splendid assortment of Saks' "Town and Country" Sport Shirts, in sizes for tall, short, stout and slim men.

A Few of the Weaves:

Radioux	Indenthrine Zephyr	Loraine Madras
Mentone Madras	Top Notch Madras	Sparkle Cloth
Scotch Madras	Meadowbrook Cloth	Russian Cords
Darby Cloth	Soie de Brilliant	Jap. Crepes

Silk Cloths: Lajere Silk, Jacquard Silk, Crepe de Chine, Radium Taffeta, Silk Broadcloth, and Silk Jersey.

The Charm and Purpose of the Hampton Shops

THE Hampton Shops, with its twelve spacious Galleries, appeals, with an abundancy of allurement, to all those who love beautiful things.

¶ As it concerns itself chiefly with the Decoration and Fittings of the entire house, so here you will find, not only the famed Hampton Reproductions of the historic furniture of olden times, but all else that helps to make the perfect room.

¶ Oaken wainscotting, for instance, that takes one back to the days of good Queen Bess, Textiles and Embroideries that suggest the happiest of color schemes, Lighting fixtures of cunningly wrought metals, Oriental Porcelains and Italian Majolicas as well as Pictures, chosen for their decorative value, and a host of trifles that will add to the whole house, touches of fascinating distinction.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

46 Ledgers—And No Trial Balance Troubles

"Trial Balance? We get it without trouble and at one-fourth of the expense of the old system," says Mr. B. S. Pearson, Secretary, of Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Considering the trial balance as a test of Accounting Department Efficiency, you will find this true: when trial balances are delayed, when they mean hours of extra work, repeated checking back and adding and re-adding columns of figures that are days old, then you have a wide-open opportunity to make money-saving improvements in your bookkeeping methods.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company's experience shows how the improvements can be made.

To use Mr. Pearson's own words:

"We are using Elliott-Fisher Machines of the new model, having the crossfooter on it, and have no trouble whatever in keeping our work up-to-date. We have succeeded in cutting out all Trial Balance trouble, and the expense of getting our Trial Balance is now less than one-quarter of what it used to be. If I had to do it over again, I would put the machines in here as I did and would not want to be without them today."

To get a trial balance month after month, on the first drawing off of the figures, takes a fundamentally sound method of bookkeeping.

With Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines, Ely & Walker and hundreds of other concerns get their trial balances this way without trouble.

Ask one of our representatives to show how *you* can do the same. Telephone or write to Elliott-Fisher Company, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliott-Fisher
Bookkeeping Machine
with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface

THREE KILLED WHEN ENGINE HIT TAXICAB

Driver Tried to Cross Network of Tracks Near Newark at High Speed.

CAR WAS HURLED 150 FEET

Struck Telegraph Pole and Was Completely Demolished—Of Four Injured One Will Die.

Three persons were killed and four others injured, one mortally, when a taxicab driver sought to cross a network of railroad tracks at the Wheeler Point Crossing, near Newark, late last night without stopping to see whether trains were coming. The machine was struck by the Black Diamond Express of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, traveling at a rate of speed said to have been between forty and fifty miles an hour. The chauffeur declared no signals for the warning of drivers of vehicles had been shown, and that his view had been obstructed by the framework of a viaduct being erected across the tracks to eliminate the crossing and by trains of cars standing on the other tracks.

The dead are Anna Corbett, 20, of 155 Adams Street, Newark; Frederick R. Grassow, 21, of the German Sailors' Home, 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and Richard Sheaner, address unknown and identification in doubt, died in ambulance on way to City Hospital, Kewark. The injured are Rose Grenan, 30 years old, of 155 Adams Street, Newark, fractured skull and internal injuries, will die; Frederick Blaney, 26 years old, of 210 South Clinton Street, East Orange, chauffeur for Essex Auto Renting Company, cuts about head and face; Rudolph Fisher, 23 years old, sailor on Steamship Mandalay, cuts about head and body, and George Verr, 23 years old, of 38 Garrison Street, Newark, cuts on head and body.

Persons who saw the accident said that the driver of the taxicab drove up to the crossing at great speed and did not slow down to watch for trains before attempting to cross the twenty tracks where expresses of the Lehigh Valley and other railroads are constantly passing at great speed on the level stretch known as the "meadows." Before he could slow down to avoid the train the locomotive struck the automobile.

Spectators said the machine was hurled more than 150 feet, striking a telegraph pole near the crossarms. The car was completely demolished, fragments becoming entangled in the wires and others falling in the path of the train, where they were crushed. The seven passengers were hurled in all directions, and ambulance attendants from the St. James and City Hospitals had to search in the darkness for the victims.

James R. Ferguson, the engineer, said that he had blown his whistle in warning a half mile before he came to the crossing. Those who saw the accident asserted no warning of the approach was given until the train was almost upon the taxicab. Then a short blast of the whistle was given, they said. The train was stopped immediately, but not before the locomotive had again run over pieces of the taxicab thrown to the track after the impact with the telegraph pole.

Guards had been stationed at the crossing to raise and lower gates during the day, but had been withdrawn at 7 P. M., and there was no way to warn vehicles of danger, it was said. The chauffeur said he had picked up his passengers at a café on the Wheeler Point Road, near Newark, and was taking them to the steamship Mandalay, lying at a dock at the Port Terminal, Newark.

TAILOR KILLED BY AUTO.

Comrade Seriously Hurt by Car Driven by Doctor's Son.

As Joseph Dongrinn, 22 years old, a son of Dr. Andrew Dongrinn of 227 East Sixty-eighth Street, was driving his father's closed electric automobile across 126th Street at Eighth Avenue last night he ran into two men, knocking both down. One, who was afterward identified as Dushan Kural, a Syrian tailor, 56 years old, of 2,472 Eighth Avenue, was found dead. The other, Malarad Andrajevich, also a Syrian of the same address, sustained internal injuries and is in a serious condition. Joseph Dongrinn went voluntarily after the accident to the Third Branch Detective Bureau, where an investigation was started.

Aaron Sprergen of 71 Harlem Boulevard, Freeport, L. I., was locked up in the Brownsville Police Station on a charge of felonious assault yesterday afternoon after the automobile which he was driving had knocked down three persons who were waiting for a street car at Pitkin and Rockaway Avenues, Brownsville. Bessie Ginsberg, 20 years old, of 67 Christopher Avenue, suffered internal injuries, while the others were slightly hurt.

STILL HELP ARMENIA AS DEFICIT GROWS

Fund Overdrawn $40,000, Says Morgenthau, Rather Than Ignore Appeal of the Starving.

MONEY CAN BE SAFELY SENT

Neutral Agencies Continue the Work Since Break Between America and Turkey.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, in an address in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, appealed for help for suffering Armenians and Syrians, and contradicted the report that, since the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey, large sums of money had remained in the treasuries of the societies raising relief funds, because there was no means for transmitting it to the fields for which it was contributed.

"Far from having money remain in the treasuries of the societies," said Mr. Morgenthau, "the treasury of the Armenian and Syrian Relief is at this moment $40,000 overdrawn, for the simple reason that there was no heart to turn a deaf ear to the repeated cable requests for the first morsel of food with which to feed the starving.

"As to the possibility of getting funds to the Turkish Empire, we have three absolutely distinct and safe neutral channels through any of which we can transmit any amount of money to responsible administrators in the needy sections of the empire where destitute refugees are gathered. The method of transmission is such that there is no possibility of loss or diversion of the money. But, aside from the work in the Turkish Empire, it must be remembered that a large part of our work is among the hundreds of thousands of helpless, homeless, penniless Armenians and other refugees who have fled into the Russian Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, and other sections outside the Turkish Empire and within the protection of the Russian and British lines."

Commenting on the massacres of Armenians, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"The war gave opportunity for a recrudescence of hate and persecution on an unparalleled scale. While the attention of the world was absorbed in other things, the Turks felt that the time had come to strike. Political considerations prevented Germany and Austria from interfering with the outrages committed. Turks justify their conduct and the wholesale deportations on the ground of fear that the Armenians might revolt. As a matter of fact, they did not revolt in a single instance, and even if they had done so, such action could not have justified the inhuman barbarities practiced, with the result that about a million people have actually lost their lives."

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on next to last page.—Adv.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered July 1st

Decoration Day Sale of

Summer Furnishings For Men

Every Item a Most Decided Value

Union Suits Sea Island Cotton; also Cotton Mesh; made athletic style.	95c	*Bath Robes* Terry Cloth and mercerized materials.	$4.95
Union Suits White self striped Madras; athletic style.	75c	*Cotton Crepe Robes* Imported crepe in exclusive patterns.	$2.95
Shirts & Drawers White self striped Madras; Shirts, sleeveless; Drawers, knee length.	40c Each	*Bathing Suits* Fine quality worsted; colors guaranteed fast.	$3.85
Pajamas Fine Madras and Mercerized striped materials.	$1.65	*Silk Half Hose* Black, white, navy, suede, mahogany, Champagne and other colors; cotton feet.	40c
Pajamas Madras, Percale and Mercerized materials; striped and plain.	$1.10	*Fibre Silk Hose* Black, white and many colors; cotton soles and heels; very durable.	28c

Ground Floor.

In Progress—The Great Sale

Men's Two Piece Flannel Suits

Navy Blue **$14.50** Brown Green

Men's Automobile Dusters

Dark Grey Mohair..$5.50 and $6.00 | Crash Linen.....$5.00
Tan Irish Linen.....$6.50 | Palm Beach Cloth, Tan, Grey..$11.50
Silk Pongee and Japanese Shantung Dusters.....$12.50 to $35.00

Automobile Lap Robes

Former Prices up to $15.00—$6.75

Fourth Floor.

The Loan and the Taxes

With vast sums of money awaiting investment, the United States Government bond, bearing interest at the rate of 3½% per annum and tax free, makes a strong appeal to an enormous number of people.

The unknown factor of the amount of taxes that we are to pay has been the deterrent to what otherwise would have been enthusiastic subscription to the loan. Again, the form of the taxes, direct instead of indirect, is something new to us, but they are to be spent not in wasteful Congressional extravagance, but for high and noble purposes and great material benefits to come. The public is waiting for a fair and equitable tax bill, and only wants to know its amount.

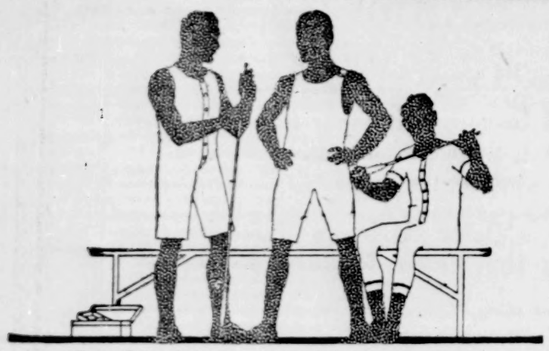
The public was frightened by the extravagant tax proposals, unsound because unscientific. The Harriman National Bank urged that big business be encouraged, and that big taxes be imposed upon big benefits therefrom.

The Harriman National Bank reports a surprisingly large number of small subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, and we predict that with taxes in a fair way of being determined and the actual worth and value of the bond becoming known, to say nothing of patriotism, the closing date of the subscription will show in a gratifying manner and measure the spirit actuating the American people.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS



Form-fitting knitted and loose-fitting woven garments

YOU discriminating men — whether you prefer loose-fitting athletic style union suits or form-fitting knitted garments—are assured of complete satisfaction, if you ask for Munsingwear.

The loose-fitting athletic styles are made from a pleasing variety of fine quality woven fabrics—accurately sized, carefully finished.

The form-fitting knitted garments include fabrics so sheer they weigh but a few ounces to the garment. A correct fit for any figure.

Don't say underwear—say Munsingwear.

Form-fitting knitted suits for men, women, children

ASK FOR MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

Loose-fitting woven athletic suits for men

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

DRY COLD STORAGE

Of Furs & Fur Garments

Furs require a dry, cold atmosphere during the Summer months to prevent hardening of the skins and to protect them from moths, moisture and other deteriorating warm weather effects. Storage is also an insurance against fire and theft.

Remodeling and Repairing done during the Spring and Summer months at very low rates

Special attention is also given to the proper

CLEANSING, STORING AND REPAIRING OF

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

For which very moderate rates obtain

Fur Storage Office: Third Floor | Telephone: Vanderbilt 3100 | Rug Storage Office: Fifth Floor

THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED

is doing its "bit" for England

Today all of England's Inner War Cabinet dictate to The Dictaphone. These famous men depend upon it: The Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister; Sir Alfred Stanley; the Right Hon. John Hodge; Lord Milnor; The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War.

With the call from desk to firing line denuding commercial and Government offices of hundreds of thousands of men; with munition plants and harvest fields calling for the labor of the women who had replaced these men—the nation's business in England became increasingly difficult to handle.

In this crisis The Dictaphone again has proven its worth—if proof had been needed—as an economizer of time and labor, a concentrator of effort, and as a producer of finished work.

The adoption of The Dictaphone by the English Government made *possible* the handling and dispatch of the vast correspondence of the principal Government departments.

In the first three months of 1917 there were more Dictaphones bought and put into service in England than in all twelve months of 1916. England dictates to The Dictaphone in the:

War Office; The Ministry of Munitions; The Board of Agriculture; The Royal Arsenal; The Royal Dockyard; The Department of the Ministry of Munitions responsible for the 'Tanks'; The General Officer commanding the Home Forces, Whitehall; His Majesty's principal Architect, Frank Baines, Esq.; Sir Arthur Durrant, and the whole of His Majesty's Office of Works; The Director General of Food Productions, Sir Arthur Lee, and the whole of his department; The Naval Intelligence Department of the Admiralty; The Foreign Office; The Director of Machinery and the whole of his department; The National Service Department; The Secret Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office; The President of the French Chamber of Commerce in London; The National Insurance Commissioners.

Yes, The Dictaphone is doing its "bit" for England—proving as much of an asset under extraordinary conditions of service as it is under the every-day conditions that have made it indispensable to so many thousands of American business houses. The Dictaphone Experts on Office Organization will tell you in a few minutes just why England turned to the relief of The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street Call Worth 3043

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and in all other countries.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street

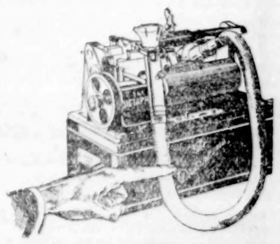
Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr......

To apply the word DICTAPHONE or any similar name to any dictating machine other than those made by the American Graphophone Company is unlawful and will be prosecuted.



This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

FUR STORAGE
Modern Methods
GUARANTEED INSURANCE
SUMMER FURS
COATS AND WRAPS
Revillon Frères
5th Avenue at 53d Street
Telephone, Circle 360

VISITORS FILL PLATTSBURG.

Camp of Officers' Reserve Corps Is Crowded All Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 27.—Thousands of members of the officers' training camp descended on Plattsburg's hotels and restaurants Saturday afternoon and today for meals, and tomorrow grocery stores will be called upon to fill depleted larders.

The camp was crowded with visitors all day. Plattsburg is full of outsiders, and hotels are already full. Many relatives of students are here prepared to stay all Summer, and it is expected that on July 1, when the usual season opens, rooms will be at a premium. The Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce has prepared a printed list of vacant rooms and boarding places for the convenience of visitors.

The Twelfth Coast Artillery Band, from Fort Totten, played for the first time today at retreat. Hitherto the only martial music at the camp has come from the six cavalry buglers. The presence of the band will make retreat more of a ceremony and five or six companies will turn out on the parade grounds each afternoon.

The following New York men were commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Reserve Corps today:

Charles Barnett Marr, 755 Park Avenue; Burton W. Peabody, Mount Vernon; Pelham St. G. Bissell, Jr., 54 West Fortieth Street; W. F. Case, Jr., Hastings; Harmon N. Harcourt, Wappinger Falls; Albert E. Purchas, Jr., Hotel Seville; Philip T. Quinn, 200 West 109th Street; Bermeo von Wittleben, 71 Central Park West; Ralph M. Cooper, 1,155 Park Avenue; John N. Stone, 122 East Eighty-sixth Street; Herbert Y. Scanlon, 44 Monroe Street; Vincent P. Ryan, 496 Fourth Street; Robert K. Haas, 101 Park Avenue; Alfred W. Gardner, 325 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Harry A. Taylor, 499 East 188th Street, was commissioned a Captain of infantry, and William Stuart Gordon of 101 West Ninety-third Street was made a First Lieutenant of infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps. Francis C. Dossert of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street received a commission as Second Lieutenant of cavalry, Officers' Reserve Corps.

The morning of Memorial Day will be given over to athletic contests between the two training regiments. There will be baseball, basket ball, and tennis matches, 100 and 220-yard dashes, a tug of war and a one-mile relay. A committee of instructors and students is in charge.

MEMORIAL DAY PLANS MADE.

Jacob Gould Schurman to Speak at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May. 27.—Members of the officers' training camp at Madison Barracks will participate in Memorial Day ceremonies next Wednesday. Here, where it is still possible to dig up round shot fired in the war of 1812 and where there are four bronze tablets graven with the regimental honor rolls of those who died not only in 1812 but in the civil war, in Cuba, China, and the Philippines, the men who are to lead Americans once more to the firing line will pay respect to the men who followed the colors in other years.

Lieut. Col. William R. Sample has asked that every man, student, officer, cook, or "doughboy" take part in the exercises. The principal speaker will be Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, whose son is a member of the training corps. The opening of the Y. M. C. A. work at the camp is set for Wednesday, too, and in view of the fact that the men will enjoy all day liberty, it is expected that hundreds of friends and relatives will be here and furnish a background for the ceremonies.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Perfect Spot For a Summer Outing—Colorado—Estes Park

A place of wild flowers and streams of clear, cool water full of trout, of wooded automobile driveways, of charming scenery and above all, with these, that pure, clean, invigorating air that seems to put new life into one, and has made Estes Park famous.

Children love Estes Park. So do grown-ups, for its restful beauty and for its variety of interest. Surrounding the Park are towering, snow-capped mountains, glaciers and rugged trails, so that within easy reach one may find all the pleasure of wild mountain climbing and exploring, for Estes is a part of the new Rocky Mountain National Park—a wonderful mountain region set apart by the Government as a perpetual reserve, a playground for the people.

You can live in a luxurious hotel or in a modest but comfortable and well-kept ranch-house. We can tell you all about it, for that is part of our business.

Decide now on Estes Park for the Summer's outing. Let me help plan your trip. Let me give you an illustrated pamphlet with an interesting map, telling all about Estes Park, the beautiful. Call, phone or write today.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C. B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5700.

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway: Cor. Wall St., " Park Pl., " 28th St., " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

CALLS ON ALL CITIES TO PREPARE FOR WAR

Bureau of Municipal Research Appeals for Survey and Mobilization of Resources.

WOULD REDUCE EXPENSES

Suggests an Aggressive Economic Campaign as Only Means to Beat Germany.

An appeal to "every city in the United States" to lessen the cost of its government and survey and mobilize its resources within the next 100 days, was issued last night by Herbert R. Sands, field director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

"One-half of the people in the United States live in incorporated cities, towns, and villages," said a special bulletin sent to all city officials throughout the country. "One-fourth live in cities of over 30,000 population."

"No further argument should be needed for a survey and mobilization of every city. This is not the time to delay. We cannot temporize with war. Your city should take immediate action not merely for defense, but for an aggressive campaign. It will be largely an

A survey is the first step. Survey this war only along economic lines.

'A survey is the first step. Survey your own city. In this time of stress your city official and local organizations can do much of the survey work themselves. Begin today.

"A survey will not only help directly to develop your city, but will help it greatly to assist in the national situation. Your war-time survey should have two main objectives: First, conservation of public funds, and second, conservation of men."

Mr. Sands, in a statement accompanying the bulletin, declared that "all fads and frills should be eliminated."

"Every city must be prepared for bomb outrages, munition plant explosions and attempts at conflagrations," he added. "Fire dangers will probably be the greatest peril in every city.

"The public hospitals should be prepared for sudden emergencies. Their service should be standardized. Every Mayor should examine the Police Department to determine the adequacy of the reserve force at headquarters, the quality of supervision over night patrol service, the effectiveness of detective bureaus and the means for quick communication with patrolmen on post."

The bulletin suggests to the Mayors various ways by which they themselves can make surveys, how to make one man do the work of two, and what work can be done by boys should be ascertained, it says. It urges also that women should be selected for new appointments to municipal positions, wherever possible, so as to leave the man free for military service.

The New York Bureau of Municipal Research offers to assist the cities in "doing the work thoroughly and completely" by placing at their disposal its staff of specialists, as well as its information gathered in 100 American cities and in cities of Europe.

WALTER SCHEFTEL A SUICIDE

New York Broker Shot Himself After Rejection at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 27.—Walter N. Scheftel, a New York broker, who died at Lake Placid on Saturday after his rejection by the camp authorities on account of his age, was a suicide, and not a victim of pneumonia, as the first dispatches to New York papers announcing his death reported.

He contracted pneumonia and was under the care of two trained nurses at the Lake Placid Club. While the nurse on duty left his room for a few minutes Mr. Scheftel shot himself with a revolver which was found in his hand when she returned, called back by the sound of the shot which killed him.

PUNISHMENT AWAITS FOES OF REGISTRATION

Attorney General Gregory Warns Propagandists and Others of Severe Penalties.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Criminal prosecution awaits persons who attempt to prevent registration under the War Army bill by propaganda or otherwise, Attorney General Gregory announced tonight that his attention had been called to the circulation of propaganda designed to discourage registration, and that the Government would deal vigorously with such cases.

"Such action is a plain violation of the law," said Mr. Gregory, "and the Department of Justice is prepared to prosecute promptly any person guilty of such conduct. The officers and agents of the department throughout the country have been instructed to watch carefully for infractions of this law.

"In addition to the penal provisions contained in the act which make evasion a criminal offense, Section 6 of the Federal Penal Code makes it a criminal offense, punishable with not more than six years' imprisonment, for any two or more persons to conspire together to 'hinder, prevent, or delay the execution of any law of the United States.'

"The act of May 18, 1917, which may very properly be entitled the 'Selective Soldiers bill,' is now a law of the United States, so that all conspiracies to hinder, prevent, or delay the appointed agencies or instrumentalities of the Government in putting that law into effect or in making the registration therein provided for will be dealt with accordingly, prosecuted, and, when convicted, doubtless severely punished."

MAYOR ASKS ALL TO OBSERVE JUNE 5

Registration Day, Mayor Says, Should Be Marked by Patriotic Demonstrations.

COMMITTEE TO MAKE PLANS

Flags, Bands and Accompanying of Men Called to Registration Places Have Been Suggested.

Mayor Mitchel issued a proclamation yesterday calling upon the people of the city to celebrate June 5, Registration Day, in a fitting manner. The Mayor's Committee on National Defense will arrange all the necessary details for the celebration. The Mayor's proclamation is as follows:

"To the Citizens of New York:

"The President of the United States, by proclamation dated May 18, 1917, has fixed June 5 as the day for army registration under an act of Congress establishing the selective draft. We of the United States prize highly our liberty, but have frequently taken much for granted, thinking all too little of the means essential to preserve it, perpetuate it, transmit it intact, a sacred heritage to future generations.

"From the list of those enrolling in their election districts on the 5th of June will be selected, by fair and democratic means, thousands of young men whose privilege it is to defend that liberty by representing their country in arms, and by taking their place in the ranks of those already fighting for the freedom of mankind.

"In the course of his proclamation the President said: 'The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. * * * It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance, and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation, when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.'

"At the National Defense Conference on May 2 the Secretary of War suggested that upon this day it might be well to have flags fly from public and private buildings, bands parade the streets, and families and friends accompany those of suitable age to the places of registration. To the end that these suggestions may be followed and these objects achieved, I hereby call upon the people of the City of New York, in every way consistent with their other duties, to join in a fitting celebration of June 5, Registration Day. And with a view to organizing the details, I have asked the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to give the matter immediate consideration, and to see that necesary arrangements are planned and proper announcements made.

"JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
"Mayor."

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense announced that a meeting of the various organizations likely to be interested in helping to carry out plans for the celebration had been called for this afternoon. It has been suggested that proper exercises be held in the schools, public parks, churches, and halls, with the singing of patriotic music. The committee will announce its full plans after the meeting.

Runaway Horse Injures Six.

Six persons standing at Southern Boulevard and 149th Street, the Bronx, last night were knocked down by a runaway horse attached to a buggy. Mrs. Lena Klein, 50 years old, of 813 East 170th Street, was taken to Lincoln Hospital suffering with possible internal injuries. Joseph Martin, 11 years old, and Mary Martin, 12, of 850 East 150th Street, Mrs. Mary Coutreras, 45 years old, and her daughter, Aurora, 8 years old, of 324 East Eighty-fifth Street, and Anna Oberle of 519 Simpson Place, the Bronx, were badly shaken up. The horse had been left standing in front of 520 Brook Avenue, and was frightened by a passing automobile. It was stopped a block from the scene of the accident.

TORNADOES KILL 143 IN 6 STATES

Continued from Page 1.

room was arranged in a hotel. Beds for the injured were placed in the Public Library, the Odd Fellows' Home, and in various churches and school houses. Thousands of bandages prepared by the United States Hospital Aid Society for war use were distributed to the hospitals.

INDIANA TOWNS WRECKED.

Seven Persons Dead and Several Hundred Are Injured.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 27.—Seven persons are known to be dead and several hundred are injured as the result of yesterday's storm, perhaps the most destructive ever known in this part of the State. Great numbers of cattle were killed in the fields. Many buildings were destroyed.

The towns of Hebron and Kouts were directly in the path of the tornado, and the extent of the damage there is not known, as the towns are cut off from direct communication. It is considered likely that a number of those injured will die.

According to survivors, the cyclonic cloud seemed to strike the ground a short distance west of Hebron and swept away the buildings on several farms after destroying the entire west side of Hebron. The tornado shattered a big grain elevator, unroofing the Hotel Gordon, and then swept due east to the village of Kouts, where thirty buildings were wrecked, including several churches and a big elevator and a creamery.

Estimates of the property damage place the amount at $2,000,000 or more.

The towns of Lowell, Crown Point, Shelby, Cedar Lake, and the adjoining territory near the Kankakee River also were visited by the tornado. It is estimated that forty persons were injured.

INDEPENDENCE THROUGH THRIFT

Buy Your Boy a $10 Thrift *Bond*

Teach him what a bond is, by letting him own one.

An increasing number of merchants sell Thrift Bonds. Among them are:

Bloomingdale Bros.
Gimbel Bros.
R. H. Macy & Co.
Wallach Bros., etc.
A. I. Namm & Co., Brooklyn

Owning a Thrift Bond is a start toward owning a Liberty Bond.

Thrift Bonds will be accepted at par in exchange for Bonds of the Liberty Loan when issued, with no charge to holders except transportation, premium and accrued interest, if any, at the date of the exchange.

Thrift Bonds are small unit ($10 and $100) 3% coupon certificates of ownership in Governmental obligations held by the Equitable Trust Company as Trustee.

They are absolutely safe.

NATIONAL THRIFT BOND CORPORATION, 61 Broadway, New York City
Under the Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York

BOYCOTT ON GERMAN SINGERS IS CERTAIN

Seebach Calls Ban on Opera Singers, Coming Here, an "Artistic Monroe Doctrine."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 27.—Count Seebach, Director of the Royal Opera at Dresden, will propose on behalf of the German Stage Society at its next general meeting, June 2, that no single male or female accepting engagements in America shall be permitted to sing in any German opera house for five years. This does not apply to opera conductors and directors.

Explaining the proposal, which is certain to be carried unanimously, Count Seebach says in the Berliner Zeitung:

"This is an artistic Monroe Doctrine for Germany. This has nothing to do with politics, and I should have proposed the measure even if German and American relations had remained friendly. It is simply a question of self-defense. The proposal was made by me on behalf of all the opera directors of Germany, for we have all suffered under the fact that America with gigantic salaries snaps our best talent. I personally had have unpleasant examples.

"Even during the war certain engagements have fallen through owing to higher salaries offered by America. All difficulties in the way of the proposal are now removed and all German opera directors are agreed. Although primarily it has nothing to do with the war, I admit the measure is facilitated by the war with America, as the conviction that self-defense in this direction also is necessary has gained ground.

"The situation as regards American engagements has become intolerable. We Germans do our honest best to find new talent, train, prepare them for roles in which they can develop their best powers; then when we are fortunate and might harvest our success, along comes an American agent and robs us and the public of the reward of our labors. We have had to give our artists four months' leave for their America tournée, the four best months in the season, which upset all our arrangements.

"Count Seebach concluded by saying that in future artists would have to decide between Germany and America. If the latter, they would have to try to force the American agents to conclude five-year contracts, which Count Seebach thinks they are not likely to do. America pays high salaries, but its methods are ruinous and singers are quickly used up."

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SUNDAY, COATLESS, FLAYS KAISERISM

Tells Audience of Men That America Is at War to End a Vile Conspiracy.

SAYS MEETINGS SET RECORD

Never Saw People So Hungry for Religion, He Declares, as Those of New York.

Billy Sunday preached three sermons at the Tabernacle yesterday, and it was estimated that 25,000 persons heard him. The trail-hitters numbered 2,656, of whom 1,159 were added at night. In the afternoon he preached in his shirt sleeves to men only, denouncing the Kaiser's militarism.

He attacked shirkers vigorously in his night sermon. "What would have happened," he said, "if Washington had shirked his duty or if Lincoln had not been ready for the great task? Suppose Washington had turned aside from the misery of Valley Forge, we might not have the Capitol at Washington nor the great pillar to his memory on the Potomac, and tonight we here might have sung 'God Save the King' instead of 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' and we might not be determined not to pull our hat off to General Hohenzollern or any other tyrant."

Sunday's subject was "Hidden Among the Stuff," which he based on the first book of Samuel, 10:22. Saul and Samson were pictured by the evangelist as examples of shirkers.

"Thank God," said Sunday, "we have a few old-fashioned mothers to direct the boys and girls in the right way, but, like the veterans of the civil war, the old-fashioned mothers are becoming a vanishing remnant. We want young men who will be courageous and chivalrous, manly and thoughtful; who can say no, and mean it; who love their homes better than the streets, who respect womanhood and hate vice in any form, and who love the Bible more than billiards.

"We want girls who form lofty ideals, who think more of decency than dress, who think more of cradles than cards, who do not despise the kitchen, who can wash dishes as well as play the piano, who can cut a dress pattern as well as figures on the ballroom floor, and who prefer a workingman for a husband to a loafer or a libertine."

At the morning service Sunday expressed his satisfaction with the progress of his campaign.

"I never saw people who seemed so hungry for the word of God as the people of New York," said he. "There never was in all history such meetings as we are having now. There never have been such times as these—such a war and such barbarities. Never have extremes come together as now."

His morning audience was largely from the churches. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters and his entire congregation from St. Michael's Episcopal Church were among these delegations. The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland of St. George's Church, at Stuyvesant Square, led a delegation of 450 of his parishioners, and a delegation of the Baptist Young People's Association was present from Waterbury, Conn.

In the afternoon, talking to men, Sunday referred to the war in these words:

"It has come to us to take up the sword against the vilest conspiracy that ever disgraced the world—in the form of Prussian militarism. Now 100,000,000 of people are united in their purpose to put down this infamy."

In a mention of the recovery of his wife, Sunday said: "I want to thank you folks of New York for your kindness to me and to Mrs. Sunday. Every day when I go over to the hospital I find flowers sent her from Nathan Straus, Mrs. Gary, Mrs. Finley Shepard, and other friends. Catholic, Protestant, and Jew have done everything possible to make it pleasant and cheerful for her. I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart."

City Club in War Work.

The City Club, which has raised a fund of $20,000 for a complete ambulance unit for service in France, to be known as "The City Club of New York Field Section," will also take the State Military Census in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. The club has appointed a "War Committee" to provide opportunities for volunteer service and other war activities, such as assisting the State and Federal Governments, providing for dependents of soldiers and sailors, and raising war revenue.

ALIENS MAY LOSE PERMITS.

Many Who Get Applications Fail to File Sworn Statements.

More than 2,500 Germans and other enemy aliens obtained application blanks yesterday from United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy at the Federal Building for permits enabling them to live, work, and move about in forbidden zones. Marshal McCarthy said that comparatively few aliens had sworn to the statements made in the application and filed them.

"About 27,000 persons have obtained the applications," he said, "and it is possible that a large proportion of them have been laboring under the belief that the application is the same as a permit. The application must be filled out, the statements sworn to, and the application filed before it is possible to obtain a permit by June 1. Out of the 27,000 who obtained application blanks, only 8,000 have so far filed them properly.

"We have so far investigated 1,800 applicants, and they will receive their permits on June 1. The others will receive permits later as their cases are individually examined. It is possible that it will be decided in Washington that no one may have a permit unless his application was received in proper form before June 1."

Many Germans appeared yesterday to inquire about the statement that it had been decided in Washington to keep aliens more than half a mile away from the docks. Those particularly concerned were dock employes. Marshal McCarthy informed them that he had received word to keep aliens off the docks only.

CAN'T USE WIFE'S PHONE.

Mrs. Frankel Gets Service on Pledge to Bar Blacklisted Husband.

The vigilance of the New York Telephone Company in preventing Morse M. Frankel, Secretary of the Mediator Publishing Company, from using a telephone is as active now as on that day in March when his business and home telephones were removed because his temper led him into violent language to switchboard girls.

Now Mrs. Frankel has applied to the up-State Public Service Commission for an order directing the telephone company to install a telephone in her home at Spring Valley. The company had notified Mrs. Frankel that there was no objection to her telephoning as much as she pleased, but that it did not care to put a telephone in her home because Mr. Frankel would doubtless use it also, and that this could not be thought of.

Mrs. Frankel promised that if a telephone was placed in her home that Mr. Frankel should not use it. So it has been arranged that Mrs. Frankel may have a telephone.

NEW CHURCH FOR DR. KEMP.

Former Calvary Pastor Accepts Call to Metropolitan Tabernacle.

The Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, who resigned the pastorate of Calvary Baptist Church in April after a long controversy between two factions in that church, has accepted a call to the pulpit of the Metropolitan Tabernacle of New York City, a newly-organized interdenomination church. The announcement was made last night on behalf of the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

Dr. Kemp, who has been preaching for several Sundays in the Jarvis Street Baptist Church in Montreal, will appear in the pulpit of the new church for the first time on next Sunday at 11 A. M., when it will meet in its temporary quarters in the American Fine Arts Building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The tabernacle has been holding week-night meetings for several weeks in the rooms of the Cranberry School in Carnegie Hall. A number of members of Calvary Church took part in organizing the tabernacle, it was announced. The pulpit of the Calvary Baptist Church has not been filled since Dr. Kemp's resignation.

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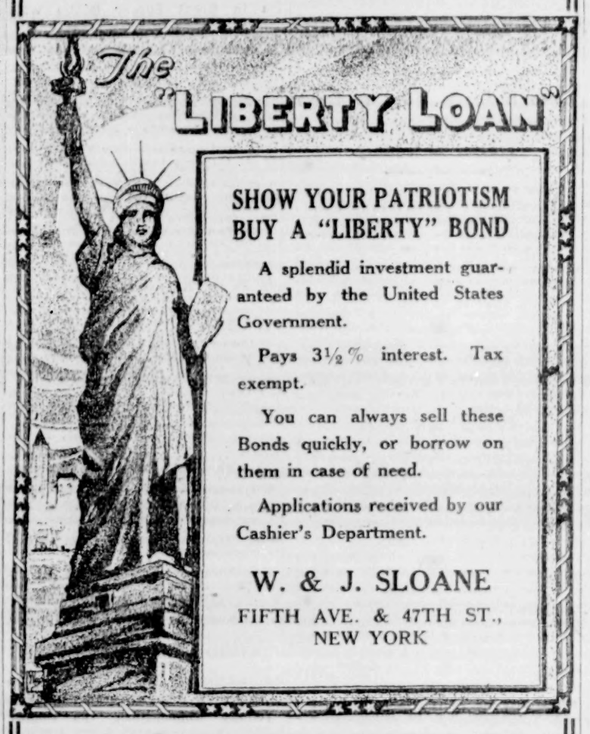

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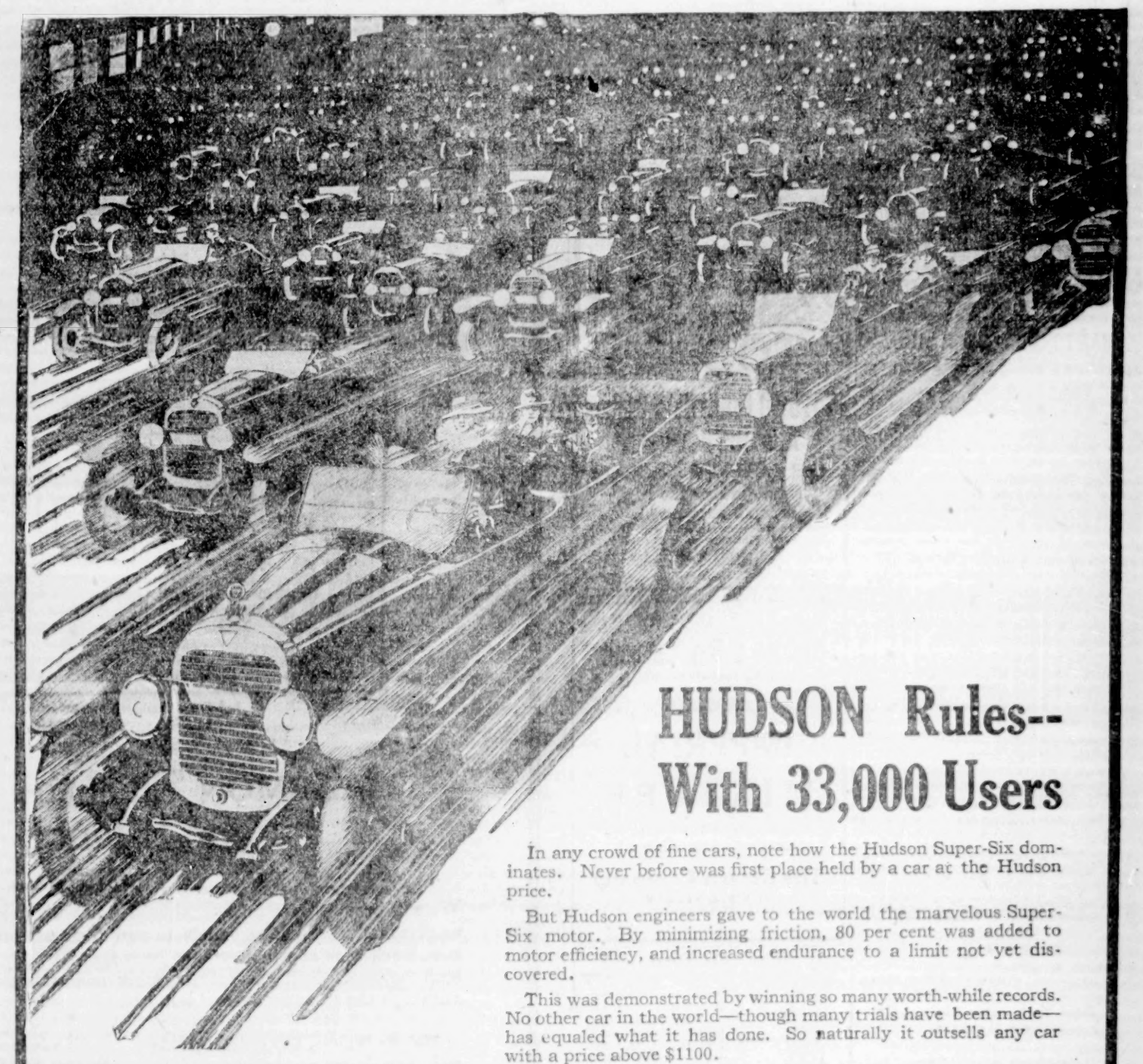

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Many men will this spring buy a fine car, to serve for years to come. More such men will choose Hudson Super-Six than any other car. What will you do? Come and see.

Phaeton, 7-passenger,	$1650	Town Car,	$2925
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PHILLIES COME HERE TODAY TO WAGE BATTLE WITH GIANTS FOR FIRST PLACE

PHILS PUSH GIANTS OUT OF LIMELIGHT

Speed Shown by Quaker City Men Sensation of Last Week in the National League.

AT TOP IN TEAM BATTING

Yankees Fare Poorly In Final Days of Western Trip—Great Race in American League.

The Giants, billed as the sensation of the National League, have been forced to take a back seat by the Phillies, who are just at present behaving in a manner which would lead even conservative people to believe that they are on a mad gallop which will not end until they have landed in Pennantville.

The best the Giants could do during the last week was to hold their own, winning three games and losing three, while the Phillies are furnishing all the sensation there is in the National League. Pat Moran's steady, plugging players won five and lost one during the week. The Phils have been the most successful of the Eastern clubs against their Western opponents. In the series of fifteen games with the Westerners, the Quaker City athletes have won thirteen and lost only two.

As the Phillies are leading the league and the Giants are in second place, just half a step in front of the Cubs, the four-day series at the Polo Grounds which begins today between McGraw's men and Moran's crew should furnish more real excitement than any previous clash of the year. The Giants and Phillies will play six games in four days. The double-header season will commence this afternoon, when the first game will begin at 1:45. There will be a decided military atmosphere at today's bargain-day bill, as 1,400 U. S. regulars from Governors Island will be the guests of the management. On Wednesday, Memorial Day, the Phillies will play at the Polo Grounds morning and afternoon.

The Phillies have come on at such a clip during the last week that they passed the Giants in team batting, although McGraw's clan still has four players hitting over .300. Moran's club also has four .300 hitters, Cravath, Killifer, Niehof, and Whitted. Herzog and Hollke are the two Giants who have dropped out of the .300 class.

Brooklyn is coming along at a steady clip and went into fifth place, passing Matty's Reds. Brooklyn had a good week, winning four games and losing only one. Pittsburgh and Boston are still in the cellar. They won one game each during the week, and the Braves lost three, while the Pirates dropped four.

Ferdie Schupp of the Giants still leads the National League pitchers, with five games won and not a defeat against him. Alexander of the Phils has won seven and lost two. The St. Louis Cardinals won three games and lost two during the week and are leading the league in team fielding, closely followed by Philadelphia and New York, in the order named. Burns not only leads the league in batting, but he leads in number of runs scored, 21, while he is tied with Baird of Pittsburgh in stolen bases, each having seven.

The world's champion Boston Red Sox have taken the lead in the American League race but are closely pursued by the Chicago White Sox. Boston took four games straight from the St. Louis Browns, who seem to have lost the effectiveness they showed early in the season. The White Sox won four games and lost only one during the week.

The Yankees fared poorly last week, losing four and winning only one game, beating Cleveland on Saturday. During their swing around the western circuit the Yankees won 8 games and lost 6. The trip has brought Tim Hendryx out as a heavy batsman and he is now the only Yankee who is associated with the big stickers, closely following Speaker and Wambsganss with an average of .327.

Detroit broke even on the week winning two and losing two. Washington had a bad week, losing five games.

In the intersectional series the western clubs of the American League had slightly the better of the week's controversy, winning 10 and losing 9. The White Sox made the best record during the invasion of eastern diamonds winning 12 games and losing 3.

The Cleveland club is furnishing much of the excitement on Ban Johnson's circuit, the work of Speaker, Wambsganss and Chapman being of a sensational nature. Chapman is running wild on the bases and leads the base stealers with 13 purloined sacks. He also leads in sacrifice hits with 19.

GIANTS WIN BY A RUN.

Jersey City Defeated in Exhibition Game by 8 to 7 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

JERSEY CITY, May 27.—The New York Giants defeated the Jersey City team in an exhibition game here this afternoon by an 8 to 7 score. A ninth-inning rally, during which the big leaguers scored three runs, turned the tide of battle in their favor. Middleton and Smith were the Giant slingers. The former started the game, but was hit so hard and often that he was withdrawn in favor of Smith in the fifth inning. Clinton, who pitched for the home team, was given poor support and deserved a victory.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelly,lf	5	2	2	0	0	Harter,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Herzog,2b	3	1	0	1	0	Eschen,rf	4	1	2	1	1
Kildaff,2b	1	0	0	1	3	Swanson,2b	5	2	1	2	0
Rob'tson,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Lohr,lf	5	1	3	1	0
Zim'man,3b	3	1	1	0	2	Stallings,1b	5	1	2	11	0
Lobert,3b	2	0	0	0	1	Poploski,3b	5	1	3	2	1
Fletcher,ss	4	0	3	1	3	Irving,ss	3	0	0	2	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	2	0	1	Soper,c	4	1	1	4	0
Smith,p	1	0	0	1	3	Clinton,p	4	0	1	1	4
Schaefer,1b	3	0	0	13	1						
Gibson,c	4	1	1	5	0	Total	40	7	14	27	12
Middleton,p	2	0	0	1	4						
Krueger,c	2	1	1	2	1						
Total	38	8	11	27	19						

Errors — Kilduff, Zimmerman, Smith, Schaefer, Krueger, Harter, Irving, (2,) Clinton.

New York Giants..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—8
Jersey City ..... 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 1—7

Two-base hits—Gibson, Lohr, Eschen, Popleski. Three-base hits—Lohr, Krueger. Home run—Kauff. Hits—Off Middleton, 10 in 4 innings; Smith, 4 in 5. First base on balls—Off Middleton, 6; Smith, 2; Clinton, 1. Struck out—By Middleton, 2; Smith, 2; Clinton, 3. Stolen base—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 6; Jersey City, 8. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Merritty and Duffy.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 6; Springfield, 3.
Worcester at New Haven. (Postponed; rain.)

New York State League.

Syracuse, 1; Utica, 0. (10 innings.)

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
Nashville, 5; Mobile, 3.
Birmingham, 9; Memphis, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 7; New York, 3.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. (Called end of eleventh, darkness.)
Philadelphia at Detroit. Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cincinnati, Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	22	10	.688
Chicago	26	13	.667
New York	18	13	.581
Cleveland	21	18	.538
St. Louis	15	22	.405
Washington	12	21	.382
Detroit	12	20	.375
Philadelphia	11	21	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	21	10	.677
New York	18	11	.621
Chicago	24	15	.615
St. Louis	17	15	.531
Brooklyn	13	15	.464
Cincinnati	15	22	.405
Boston	10	17	.370
Pittsburgh	11	24	.314

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York. (2 games. First at 1.45.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.

BROWNS AND RED SOX TIE.

Darkness Stops Hostilities at Close of Eleventh Inning.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Boston and St. Louis battled eleven innings to a 1-to-1 tie today, darkness preventing further play.

Boston got its run in the sixth, when Janvrin singled, stole second, and scored on Gainer's double. St. Louis's run came in the third, on Johnson's double and Plank's single.

Lavan was spiked in the arm and forced to retire in the sixth when Janvrin slid into second. Boston won four of the five-game series here.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	1	2	0	Shotten,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Janvrin,2b	4	1	1	4	5	Austin,3b	5	0	0	2	2
Gainer,1b	5	0	1	18	0	Sisler,1b,2b	5	0	1	14	1
Lewis,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Jacobson,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Socrets,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Severeid,c	3	0	0	4	3
Walsh,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	1	1	1
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	4	Lavan,ss	2	0	0	0	5
Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Paulette,1b	1	0	0	3	1
Agnew,c	4	0	1	2	1	Gleason	1	0	0	0	0
Mays,p	4	0	0	1	8	Pratt,2b	0	0	0	2	1
						J'nson,2b,ss	4	1	2	2	4
Total	40	1	7	33	21	Plank,p	3	0	1	1	1
						Total	38	1	7	33	19

a Batted for Paulette in eleventh.

Errors—Janvrin, Gainer, Paulette, Johnson.

Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Johnson, Gainer. Stolen base—Janvrin. Sacrifice hit—Plank. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 1; Plank, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays, 7 hits, 1 run in 11 innings; Plank, 7 and 1 in 11. Struck out—By Mays, 1; Plank, 2. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

Braves Buy Atlanta Twirler.

BOSTON, May 27.—The purchase of Scott Perry, pitcher, from the Atlanta Club of the Southern League, was announced by the Boston National League Club tonight.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 1; Kansas City, 0. (First game.)
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 5. (Second game.)
St. Paul, 10; Milwaukee, 5. (First game.)
St. Paul, 3; Milwaukee, 3. (Second game; called at 6 P. M. by State law.)
Columbus, 7; Toledo, 3. (First game.)
Columbus, 12; Toledo, 8. (Second game.)
Indianapolis at Louisville. (Called in fourth; rain; both games postponed.)

YANKS EASY PREY FOR FOHL'S TRIBE

Indians Speed Donovan's Men Eastward with a Cruel Farewell Belting.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—After getting no worse than an even break in any of the three other cities in the West, the Yankees have finally dropped a series. Lee Fohl's Indians took their measure this afternoon in the final contest of a four-game set, making the count three to one here against the New Yorkers. Donovan and his team are speeding Eastward tonight after winning eight games, tying one, and losing six in the West.

Today's game was one of the worst that the Yankees have put up on the trip, the only one, in fact, in which they were defeated by a decisive score. Up to today they had lost five games in the West, four by a single run and the other by two runs. In this closing engagement the Yankees never threatened after the fourth inning, when Jim Bagby took up the pitching burden, which was proving too heavy for Lambeth. Donovan's men were helpless against Bagby's pitching, and the result was never in doubt after Tris Speaker had poled a home run over the right field bulwarks, with two Indians aboard the bases in the second chapter.

Speaker's home run was one of a pair which featured the engagement. Wallie Pipp, slugger extraordinary of the invading forces, made his third home run of the present trip when he came to the plate in the second inning. The Indians had picked up a run in the first and Pipp's hit tied up the contest. It was a collossal clout, the ball disappearing from view over the high screen in right centre field. Speaker's hit was closer to the foul line and not as long a drive as Pipp's, but it was far more valuable in the day's doings.

Caldwell, Russell, and Love pitched in turn for the Yankees and only the last named had anything which proved a puzzle to the opposition. Slim burned his fast ones over and hooked his curves to such good effect that the Indians collected only one hit while he was working. He got into the game with one out in Cleveland's half of the fourth, so his work in the box was one redeeming feature of the Yankee setback.

Caldwell was driven from the box in three innings, going out before a Cleveland batsman had been retired in the third. He had allowed seven hits up to this stage. Russell was not hit so hard, but he handed out passes to two of the seven Indians who faced him and two others hit safely, so Donovan decided that it was not his day. Love was fully equal to the task of checking the heavy stick work.

The Indians picked up a run in the first inning on Graney's walk, Chapman's sacrifice and Speaker's single to left. The Yanks got the run back in the second when Pipp hit over the high screen, but they never went into the lead and remained on even terms only a few minutes.

The home team put the game on ice in the second inning. Evans worked Caldwell for a pass, and O'Neill scratched a hit to Maisel. Lavan forced Evans at third when he tried to sacrifice, but Graney came through with a single past Pipp, and O'Neill registered. Chapman fanned for the second out, and then came Speaker's homer, which added three runs and made the count 5 to 1.

Walters's single, Caldwell's double, an infield out, and Maisel's single netted two New York runs in the third inning, but the Indians came back with one on a single by Wamby and another by Guisto after Wamby had taken two bases on a poor throw by Walters. At this stage Caldwell was taken out and Russell sent to the box.

After Baker had opened on Lambeth with a single in the fourth, the latter was taken out, Bagby replacing him. After this inning the Yankees did not threaten. The Indians picked up their last run in the fourth on a pass to Chapman, a fielder's choice, Peck's error, and Roth's double.

After Roth made his hit Donovan sent Russell in to the clubhouse and called upon Slim Love, who pitched effectively and prevented further tallying.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	2	1	2	0	Aragon,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	2	2	Miller,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Speaker,cf	4	2	2	2	0	Maisel,2b	4	0	1	5	1
Roth,rf	4	0	2	1	1	Pipp,1b	4	1	2	6	2
Wamby,e,2b	3	1	1	0	3	Baker,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Guisto,1b	3	0	1	10	3	Hendryx,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Evans,3b	3	0	0	3	2	Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	1	5
O'Neill,c	2	1	1	5	1	Walters,c	3	1	1	6	2
Lambeth,p	2	1	1	0	0	Caldwell,p	1	1	1	0	0
Bagby,p	2	0	1	1	1	Russell,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Love,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	30	7	10	27	13	Total	34	3	7	24	16

Errors—Evans, Peckinpaugh, Walters.

Cleveland ..... 1 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0..—7
New York..... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Caldwell, Roth, Bagby. Home runs—Pipp, Speaker. Stolen base—Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Guisto. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Maisel, and Pipp; Pipp, Walters, Peckinpaugh, and Baker. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; Russell, 2; Love, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 7 hits, 5 runs in 2 innings, (none out in third;) Russell, 2 and 0 in 1 1-3; Love, 1 and 0 in 4 2-3; Lambeth, 5 and 3 in 3, (none out in fourth;) Bagby, 2 and 0 in 6. Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; Love, 3; Lambeth, 1; Bagby, 2. Time—1 hour 51 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

CRANE UPSETS JOHNSON.

Errors Give White Sox 4 to 1 Victory Over Washington.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Cicotte had the better of a pitching duel with Walter Johnson today and the Chicago Americans took the final game of the series by 4 to 1, making four in a row from Washington. Cicotte was effective at all stages, the only Washington run being the result of a triple by Foster and a long fly by Milan. Johnson pitched good ball, but poor work by Crane upset this. The latter made two errors which gave the locals three runs.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	2	2	2	0	Judge,1b	2	0	0	7	1
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	3	1	Foster,3b	4	1	2	0	2
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	1	0	Milan,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	0	2	1	Rice,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Smith,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	12	0	Morgan,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	0	1	Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	6	1
Schalk,c	3	0	1	9	2	Crane,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Cicotte,p	3	1	0	0	4	Johnson,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	32	4	6	27	9	Total	28	1	5	24	9

Errors—Crane, (2,) Risberg.

Chicago .....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2..—4
Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Leibold, Johnson. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Leibold, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Judge, 2. Sacrifice fly—Milan. Double play—Jackson and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 5. First on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 6 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Cicotte, 5 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; Cicotte, 2. Time—1 hour and 49 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin and Connelly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK—(First game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0..—2	6	2	
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	0	

(Second game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—6	13	0	
Newark	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—4	9	1	

AT MONTREAL.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1—5	7	3	
Montreal	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	7	2	

Richmond at Providence—(Postponed; rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	18	8	.692
Providence	18	11	.621
Baltimore	12	8	.619
Toronto	18	13	.581
Rochester	14	14	.500
Montreal	12	18	.400
Buffalo	11	20	.355
Richmond	9	23	.281

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

Watson Wins About Everything.

Louis Watson, a new member of the Alpha Physical Culture Club, showed marked ability yesterday competing in the club's monthly members' games in McComb's Dam Park. Aided by handicaps, he won the 220-yard dash, from the 5-yard mark; the high jump, with an allowance of 1 inch, and the broad jump, in which event he was handicapped at 9 inches. He also finished third in both the 100-yard and 440-yard events. The former event was won by Andy Pendelton, who set a new club record for the distance when he did 10 2-5 seconds.

VETERAN REINSMAN IN SPEEDWAY RACE

Dave McClary, First to Drive Under Two Minutes, Pilots Trotter to Victory.

Dave McClary, prominently known in harness-racing circles as the first man to drive a harness horse in better than two minutes, a feat he performed several years ago, made his first appearance as a driver at the Harlem Speedway yesterday afternoon in the fifth Spring meeting of the Road Drivers' Association, and competed with success. He held the reins on Marion Toddington, a chestnut mare of the J. A. Murphy stable, and drove the trotter to the principal ribbon in the 1:05 class in straight heats, beating out J. P. Kennedy's Courier Boy, and Dingee, the bay gelding owned and driven by C. J. Fendt. These latter two horses finished in the order named. The time for the two heats was 1:03 and 1:01½.

The summaries:

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil).... 3 1 1
Fred S. Hall, b. g., (W. Wilson)..... 1 2 2
Happy Hawkins, ches. s., (R. Jacob).. 2 3 3
Time—1:09¾, 1:07, 1:12.

1:12 CLASS—TROTTING.

Hindenburg, br. g., (W. Hammdorf)..... 1 1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)..... 2 2
Lester M., b. g., (J. Flaherty)..... 3 3
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)..... 4 4
Time—1:10½, 1:08½.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (D. McClary) 1 1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)..... 3 2
Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)..... 2 3
Time—1:03, 1:01½.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

The High Born Lady, b. m., (J. Manning) 1 1
The Trip, b. s., (L. Smith)..... 2 2
Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil)..... 3 3
Time—1:03, 1:06.

1:07 CLASS—PACING.

Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel).. 1 1
Exultant, br. gld., (J. Gilmore)..... 2 2
Time—1:10½, 1:06.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (Jesse Smith).. 1 1
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacob)..... 2 2
Clover Patch scratched.
Time—1:03, 1:02¼.

1:09 CLASS—TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)... 1 2 1
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris). 2 1 2
Time—1:07, 1:10, 1:10.

COLT CLASS.

(For ribbons only; three-year-olds and under.)

Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)..... 2 1
Rock Cockade, br. gld., (J. Flaherty).. 2 1 2
Merry Harvest, b. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin) 4 3 3
Merry Garry, blk. m., (W. J. O'Neil). 3 4 4
Time—1:36½, 1:30½, 1:30.

FIGHTERS READY FOR BELL.

Leonard and Welsh Primed for Battle in Ring Tonight.

Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, who recently annexed the American championship, will get a chance at the world's title this evening when he faces Freddie Welsh of England, the present holder of that distinction, in a ten-round bout at the Manhattan A. C. It will be the third meeting between these two boxers, their two previous engagements having resulted in each boxer gaining a popular decision.

As regards tonight's encounter, there is considerable difference of opinion among local boxing enthusiasts. Many reason from the ability shown by the Harlem lad in his recent appearances, in which he has shown great improvement, that Leonard is likely to land a knockout blow before the scheduled ten rounds expire. In that case the championship will automatically change hands, despite the fact that the combatants are meeting in what is known as a "no decision" bout.

Welsh, however, also has a legion of admirers who are as one in the conviction that he can withstand the blows of his younger rival. He is said to be in perfect physical condition. A heavy advance sale of seats is reported. The contest will be refereed by Billy (Kid) McPartland.

Invitation Tourney at Ardsley.

The invitation tennis tournament for women which begins at the Ardsley Country Club today will include many of the prominent players in the metropolitan district. Among the large number of players will be Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Miss Marie Wagner, Mrs. Rawson Wood, Miss Marion Vanderhoef, and numerous others.

JERSEY A. C. LANDS TITLE.

Tie In Great Soccer Battle with New York Settles Honors.

Thanks to a tie game with the New York Football Club, after a most exciting struggle for supremacy on the soccer gridiron at Harlem Field, the eleven of the Jersey Athletic Club clinched its right to the championship of the National Football League yesterday afternoon.

The final score was New York, 3, Jersey A. C., 3—a result achieved by the Jerseymen by dint of the hardest kind of an uphill battle. New York was in the ascendancy during the early portion of the game and held a lead of 2 goals to 0 after twenty-five minutes of play. The second half was started with New York leading by 2 to 1, but twice in that period the visitors from over the river succeeded in equalizing.

Things happened during the last two minutes of play in which, with the score at 3 to 2 against them, the Jerseymen notched a penalty, which was missed, and in the next minute obtained their third goal from a flying combination which tied the score. The play was so fast at that stage that the spectators were continually on their toes. The lineup:

New York (3.)	Position.	Jersey A. C. (3.)
A. Robertson	G.	Parkerson
M. Vandeweghe	R. B.	James Ford
McWilliams	L. B.	Waldron
J. Robertson	R. H.	Sharkey
Van den Eynden	C. H.	Ingram
Gallow	L. H.	Hager
Garside	O. R.	Zehnbauer
A. Vandeweghe	I. R.	John Ford
Ellis	C.	Koelsch
Fuxty	I. L.	Hogan
Porter	O. L.	Nielson

Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—Messrs. Demby and Kettles. Goals—Ellis, G. A. Vandeweghe, New York; Ingram, Hager, Zehnbauer, Jersey A. C. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

The Greenpoint Football Club, by defeating Bay Ridge by the score of 2 to 0 at Greenpoint yesterday, worked up into third place in the championship series of the New York State Football League.

FLYING FINN SHOWS WAY.

Kohlemainen Takes Mile Run Easily in Scandinavian Games.

Hannes Kohlemainen, the Finnish runner, and holder of many distance titles, gave an enthusiastic crowd a treat at the annual track and field championships of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League, held yesterday afternoon at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst. The wonderful Finn, running under the colors of the Finnish-American A. C., which club he will represent in future competition, started against a field of ten ambitious rivals in the one-mile event, and won practically as he pleased. In fact, he slowed his pace considerably as the finish was nearing completion, and still had an advantage of fifty yards on his nearest competitor, Otto Laakso of the Kaleva A. C. Kohlemainen's time for the journey was 4:40 1-5, six and one-fifth seconds behind the league record for the distance.

Eight events were on the program, in addition to the main event, and they were productive of some sterling competition.

KRAMER BREAKS THE ICE.

Cycling Star Wins His First Race of Season at Veledrome.

NEWARK, N. J., May 27.—Frank L. Kramer, sixteen times national bicycle champion, won his first race of the season at the Veledrome here today, winning the Grand Prize of Newark, in two straight heats. Kramer beat out Bob Spears and Alfred Goullet, these riders finishing in the order named in both heats.

In the Australian pursuit race, after riding three miles and five laps, Alfred Goullet finally passed Reggie McNamara on the back stretch, and was declared the winner. Alfred Grenda took the honors in the two-mile invitation for professionals.

Another champion, John L. Stachle, holder of the amateur title, also won his initial race of the season, capturing the two-mile amateur open. Marcel Noel of the Unione Sportiva Italiana of New York defeated a large field of cyclists in the one-third-mile novice race.

William Hanley of San Francisco, with a handicap of fifteen yards, won the half-mile handicap professional race. Nicholas Horwath won a similar race for amateurs, starting from the seventy-yard mark.

BOHLAND LEADS BIG FIELD OF HARRIERS

Uses Head as Well as Heels to Glean Honors in Holy Cross Lyceum Race.

Judging his pace splendidly and running the entire course of about three and one-half miles without undue effort, M. Bohland, running unattached, yesterday finished in the van of a field of 131 harriers, who started in the novice road race held over the course of the Holy Cross Lyceum. For about one mile of the journey Bohland was forced to stay in the rear of the pack, gradually working his way to the front.

The pace in the early stages of the race was set by D. Schneider, a Kings County A. A. harrier, but as the field reached Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, where the runners started on the return journey to the clubhouse, Bohland came from behind with a burst of speed and took up the leading position.

After that until the leaders crossed the finish line, Bohland stayed at the head of the pack and set a lively pace. At the finish mark he had an advantage of about two city blocks at his back and was clocked in 19:56. L. Lieberman of the Pastime A. C., who trailed across the finish line in second position, was timed in 20:25.

Of the 131 runners who got away with the starting signal, all but six finished the complete course. A representative entry was received from the local clubs, a number of which sent full five-men teams. The honors in this division of the competition went to the representatives of the Paulist A. C., who gathered a low score of 108 points.

The order of finish of the first twenty-five follow:

Pos.	Name.	Club.	Time.
1	M. Bohland,	unattached	19:56
2	D. Lieberman,	Pastime A. C.	20:25
3	C. Sarlin,	St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.	20:26
4	W. Fitzpatrick,	Annunciation A. A.	20:34
5	M. Braun,	Pastime A. C.	20:37
6	A. Stoddard,	Montana A. C.	20:41
7	J. Follier,	Holy Cross Lyceum	20:43
8	R. C. Conboy,	St. Anselm's A. C.	20:46
9	A. Schnepler,	Wetherbee A. C.	20:49
10	J. Fitzpatrick,	unattached	20:52
11	J. Godfrey,	St. Christopher Club,	20:53;
12	J. Zaslarsky,	Morningside A. C.	20:54;
13	G. Huston,	Jersey Harriers	20:55;
14	J. Flynn,	Macomb's A. C.	20:56;
15	E. Farrell,	Morningside A. C.	21:01;
16	M. Mosher,	Pennant A. C.	21:02;
17	D. Schneider,	Kings County A. A.	21:03;
18	F. Salwayer,	Montana A. C.	21:08;
19	L. Porel,	Falcon A. C.	21:09;
20	A. Walker,	unattached	21:10;
21	J. Coleman,	Paulist A. C.	21:11;
22	W. McGowan,	Pennant A. C.	21:12;
23	H. Werton,	Jersey Harriers	21:16;
24	F. McLoughlin,	Pastime A. C.	21:19;
25	L. Egan,	Annunciation Club,	21:22.

TEAM SCORE.

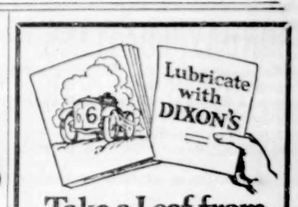
Paulist A. C.	9	13	19	23	44—108
Pennant A. C.	7	10	26	29	43—115
Montana A. C.	3	8	25	34	37—127
Annunciation Club	2	12	14	35	53—131
Jersey Harriers	6	11	32	36	63—148
Hungarian-Amer. A. C.	16	17	33	40	51—157
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	18	24	27	31	61—161
St. Agnes's A. C.	22	26	30	54	57—187
Glencoe A. C.	21	28	38	39	55—179
Wetherbee A. C.	5	30	48	49	58—190
St. Vincent Fer. A. C.	1	15	46	64	65—191
Mohawk A. C.	20	37	42	60	62—221
St. John's Club	35	41	45	56	59—236

RUNS CENTURY IN 10 FLAT.

Morse First in 100-Yard Dash at Salem-Crescent Meet.

Roy F. Morse, former 220-yard national champion, showed his speed yesterday in the monthly members' games of the Salem-Crescent A. C., held at Macomb's Dam Park in winning the feature event, the 100-yard dash. A worthy field, with liberal handicap allotments, was pitted against the colored sprinter, who started from the scratch mark, but Morse easily sprinted to the tape a winner in 10 seconds flat.

The principal honors of a 600-yard run, a special scratch event, went to Walter Powe of the Alpha Physical C. C., who covered the distance in 1:18 4-5.



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PRODUCE NEW PLAYS IN SPITE OF THE WAR

Theatrical Managers Adopt the British Slogan of "Business as Usual."

A. H. WOODS'S PROSPECTUS

"Mary's Ankle" Opens in New Haven Tonight—Shuberts Outline Immediate Plans.

That American theatrical producers will adopt the British slogan of "Business as Usual" as their own for the coming season is indicated by the preliminary announcements of two producing firms issued yesterday. A. H. Woods gave out a fairly complete prospectus of his activities for the coming season, while the Shuberts outlined their immediate plans. Both forecasts proclaim increased activities in spite of our entry into the war.

Mr. Woods will begin his preliminary season, during which plays for the Fall will be tried out, tonight in New Haven with the production of a farce by May Tully, entitled "Mary's Ankle." In the cast are Irene Fenwick, Walter Jones, Zelda Sears, Louise Drew, Bert Lytell, Leo Donnelly, Eda Darling, and T. W. Gibson. Early in July a drama by Samual Shipman, entitled "The Target," will be produced in Atlantic City, with Emmett Corrigan, Clara Joel, Harry C. Browne, Harry Mestayer, James Spottswood, Maidel Turner, and Suzanne Willis in the principal rôles.

One of Mr. Woods's most interesting offerings promises to be a new Potash and Perlmutter play with Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr in the rôles they created. The new comedy will show Montague Glass's cloak and suit partners taking a flier in the movie business, and will probably be called "The Potash and Perlmutter Film Company."

Robert Hilliard, Marjorie Rambeau, Robert Warwick, and the Dolly sisters will be presented as stars in new plays. Mr. Hilliard's play will be a dramatization by Owen Davis of Arthur Somers Roche's story, "The Scrap of Paper," and in his support will be Clara Joel and Edward Ellis. The Dollys will have a musical comedy written by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, with music by Jean Schwartz.

Among the other musical plays Mr. Woods contemplates producing are "Call a Taxi," by Earl Carroll; "The Girl from the Trenches," adapted from the French by Paul Potter, and a musical version of "The Girl from Ciro's," with Mabel McCane in the featured rôle. His list of dramas embraces a new farcical mystery melodrama by Max Marcin; "Jim's Woman," by Wayne Bryan Carlock; "It Is the Law," by Arthur J. Westermayer and Jasper Ewing Brady; "In the Net," by Ramsay Morris; "Fingerprints," by Minnie Scheff; "The Gay Lothario," by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan; "The Small Town Girl," by Eugene Walter and Cronin Wilson; "His Honor the Judge," by Nancy and Jean Rioux, and "Playing the Game," by Ashton Stevens and Charles Michelson.

The Shuberts are producing more than the usual number of plays out of town for Summer and early Fall presentation here. On Wednesday night Eugene Walter's "The Assassin" will be acted in Poughkeepsie, with Fania Marinoff and George Probert in the principal rôles. Next Monday in Albany the first performance of "The Inner Man," a drama by Abraham Schomer, will be given, with Wilton Lackaye as the star. Oscar Straus's operetta, "The Beautiful Unknown," will be seen here early in June. Among the other plays which have already had their preliminary tryouts are "The Pawn," by Joseph Noel and Azelle M. Aldrich; "Saturday to Monday," by William J. Hurlbut, produced by Winthrop Ames; "The Masquerader," by John Hunter Booth; "The Eyes of Youth," by Charles Guernon; "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," by Hall Caine; "The Year of the Tiger," and "Jubilee Jax."

NAZIMOVA ROUSES AUDIENCE

Personifies New Russian Republic at Hippodrome Benefit.

The second of two striking stage pictures in which the old Russia and the new were typified brought a huge audience at the Hippodrome to its feet last night with applause that for a time drowned George Harris's singing of the new Russian national anthem. Alla Nazimova, standing aloft in a costume of cloth-of-gold, personified the new republic, while at her feet the masses, who a moment before had knelt in subjection, stood with arms upraised. Then the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the audience joined in singing it.

The tableaux formed the closing number to an entertainment to raise money for the fund being collected by The New York Herald to build a Statue of Liberty in Russia as a gift from the American people. The Hippodrome was packed, and the receipts were $10,269. The program included a great variety of things, from Billy Sunday's narrative of his conversion to a more or less impromptu movie sketch in which the players came upon the stage in five shining new taxis.

Fred Niblo was the master of ceremonies, and among those who contributed to the program were Victoria Boshko, Frances Alda, Mischa Elman, William Collier and George Cohan, Lew Fields and George Hassell, De Wolf Hopper, Anna Held, John Philip Sousa, Maurice and Walton, Irene Franklin, Anna Wheaton, Lieutenant B. C. Hilliam of the Canadian Army, Hazel Dawn, Harry Kelly, John E. Hazzard, and Sophye Barnard. Mr. Hopper sang "El Capitan" with some interpolated lines about the Liberty Loan, while Mr. Sousa conducted, and Mr. Collier and Mr. Cohan injected some topical matter into one of their skits.

Benefit for Stage Women's Fund.

More than 300 of the 400 tickets issued for the entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Motion Picture Players' Division of the Stage Women's War Relief at the Hotel des Artistes tonight have been sold. A series of tableaux vivants will be given, in which Anita Stewart, Alice Brady, Alice Joyce, Dorothy and Lillian Gish, Naomi Childers, Constance Talmadge, Mae Marsh, Peggy O'Neil, Mollie King, Norma Talmadge, Ruth Roland, Jane Gail, and Leah Baird will appear. Roshanara and Ratan Levi will give a program of Indian dances, and after the entertainment there will be general dancing.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on next to last page.—Advt.

CHAPIN'S LINCOLN PICTURES

Reels Replete with Episodes, Humorous and Full of Pathos.

Patrons of the Strand should be condemned to seeing trashy modern photoplays all the rest of their days if they do not flock to see the Lincoln cycle on exhibition there this week. Here is a group of pictures based on the life of one of the great characters of all history, reproduced with dignity and a painstaking attempt at verisimilitude.

The pictures were made by Benjamin Chapin, who has devoted many years to preparing them. Mr. Chapin's original qualification for his self-appointed task was a striking physical resemblance to the familiar portraits of President Lincoln, but in the completed film there is apparent another essential qualification—a nice sense of reverence for the subject.

The cycle is divided into four parts—"My Mother," "My Father," "Myself," and "The Call to Arms." The first three deal with the boyhood of Lincoln, and the last one with the crisis of 1861. In the first three divisions some of the episodes in the life of the future President familiar to all school children are unfolded as reminiscences or reflections in later years. Mr. Chapin appears in his impersonation only briefly in these divisions, posing during most of their course as Tom Lincoln. In this character he is more successful, for there is never the feeling of irreverence that always attaches to the impersonation of a great character no matter how reverently it is done. These reels are replete with episodes, humorous, and full of pathos, of the humble life of the Lincolns. The death of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and the boy Abraham's first adventure as an advocate for the persecuted, two sharply contrasted episodes, are rarely approached in effectiveness by scenes in the usual photodrama.

"The Submarine Eye," unreeled for the first time here last night at the Liberty, is a thrilling sea tale of buried treasure spun around the process of submarine motion picture photography devised by the Brothers Williamson. The eye of the title is the invention of a young and penniless inventor—an inverted periscope attached to the side of a boat by which objects beneath the surface of the ocean may be seen. There is the suggestion of a Masefield poem or a Conrad sea yarn in one bit of the film in which the behavior of a windjammer in a heavy blow is shown. The numerous strands of the tale are skillfully woven into an interest-compelling picture that has the further quality of beautiful photography to recommend it.

Ethel Barrymore is seen in the rôle of a gypsy in "The Call of Her People" at the Rialto. In the picturesque gypsy garb, with her hair hanging about her shoulders, she is a fine figure of a woman. The picture is based on Edward Sheldon's play, "Egypt."

At the Broadway a film called "The Bar Sinister" was shown.

"Come Back to Erin" Benefit.

The engagement of Walter Lawrence at the Standard Theatre this week in "Come Back to Erin" will be under the auspices of the United Irish County Association. Half of the profits will be contributed to a fund to relieve the sufferings of Irish soldiers who are not eligible to receive a pension.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The completed cast of the new Ziegfeld "Follies," scheduled for presentation at the New Amsterdam Tuesday night, June 12, includes the following principals: Will Rogers, Bert Williams, Walter Catlett, W. C. Fields, Eddie Cantor, Don Barclay, Carl Hyson, Hans Wilson, Irving Fisher, George Baldwin, Fanny Brice, Dorothy Dickson, Allyn King, Vera Maxwell, Beatrice Allen, Helen Barnes, the Fairbanks Twins, and Claudius and Scarlet.

James K. Hackett will conduct the United States Marine Band in the playing of his march, "The U. S. A.," at the opening of the National Sylvan Theatre in Washington, D. C., next Friday night. Among the artists who have been added to the program since it was announced last week are Mrs. Lily Langtry, Henry E. Dixey, Mme. Yorska, Anna Case, and George Barrere.

The use of the Palace Theatre has been donated to Bert Levy for the giving of one of his entertainments for children next Saturday morning. The entertainment, for which there will be no admission charge, will include special juvenile motion pictures, story telling, patriotic spectacles, and drawing on the screen.

When Louis N. Parker's "The Masque of Peace and War" is presented here next month for the benefit of war charities four of the actresses who appeared in it when it was first given at the Drury Lane, London, two years ago will be seen in their original roles. Laurette Taylor will impersonate Courage, Constance Collier, War; Elsie Janis, Fire, and Mrs. Langtry, Water.

Priestley Morrison, who has been general stage director for the Princess Players' Stock Company in Des Moines, Iowa, has been engaged by William Harris, Jr., in the same capacity.

Souvenirs will be distributed at the 300th performance of "Nothing But the Truth" tonight at the Longacre.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE STARTING TO-DAY
15TH STREET AND IRVING PLACE OPP. ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE STORY OF LIFE AND LOVE VIVIDLY TOLD IN A 4 ACT ENGLISH SPOKEN DRAMA
"HER CHILD"
THE TRAGEDY OF A CHILDLESS MARRIAGE
with RICHARD BUHLER and Incl. ASSOCIATE PLAYERS ANNE SUTHERLAND
MATINEES DAILY 25c. A FEW SEATS 50c. NIGHTS 25 & 50c. SOME AT 75c.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50. EXTRA MAT. DECORATION DAY.
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Henry W. Savage: "The greatest show I ever saw. A credit to any country."
CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled Blinking New York."

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK (this Season of MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Like the breath of springtime. Comedy LOVE O' MIKE with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY,—Herald.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 439 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

Thrilling! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat. 2 Big Comedy Hits. "Plots & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Pariah."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. "Better than Peg O' My Heart."—Eve. Sun. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by and with MAUDE FULTON The Brat

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Pop. Matinee Wed. 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow, 25 & 50c. WALTER LAWRENCE in "COME BACK TO ERIN."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'WAY & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 3 GREAT BARRIE PLAYS The New Word; The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and Ethel BARRYMORE in THE 012 LOOK.

Turn to the Right! POP. PRICE MAT. WED. (Decoration Day)
GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.

AFTER THE PLAY NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. ZIEGFELD Starts 11:30

HUDSON W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS OUR GREAT COMEDY BETTERS WITH A GREAT CAST.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK THIS SEASON. LAURETTE TAYLOR IN J. HARTLEY MANNERS' PLAY "OUT THERE"

Cohan & Harris W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS "THE WILLOW TREE"

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats Thurs. HITCHY-KOO "An Intimate Revue" with All Star Cast.

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. PETER IBBETSON With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore. A Drama of Dreams and Love

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JANE COWL in LAST WEEKS "LILAC TIME"

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d St. Twice Daily, inc. Sun. 2:30 & 8:30. Globe: "Big production well worth seeing." EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON RUSSELL THAW in The Film Sensation "Redemption" Prices: Mats. 25c & 50c—Nights, 25c to $1. Seats Selling Two Weeks in Advance.

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STRAND BROADWAY AT 47TH ST. Personal Direction HAROLD EDEL. CHAPIN IN "THE LINCOLN CYCLE" 'MY MOTHER' 'MY FATHER' 'MY SELF' 'The Call TO ARMS' THE FILM CREATION BEYOND COMPARE SOLOISTS Strand Concert ORCHESTRA REVIEW

BROADWAY THEATRE, AT 41ST ST. MGT. STANLEY V. MASTBAUM Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30. Mats. 25, 50c. Nights, 25-$1. EDGAR LEWIS' FRANK HALL Presents "THE BAR SINISTER" A thrilling story exquisitely told Book by Anthony P. Kelly

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Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917.

ANTI-DRAFT AGITATORS WILL BE SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Attorney General GREGORY has uttered a stern and effective word of warning to mischief makers who may be inclined to use their influence to delay or prevent the registration of male citizens on June 5. More than 10,000,000 men in the United States will be called for registration a week from tomorrow. The laws provide for the punishment not only of the men who fail to register at the appointed places, but also for the men and women who try to induce others not to register. All men between the ages of 21 and 31 years must enroll their names; there are no exemptions from the registration except in the case of men already in the military service of the United States. Civil servants of the Federal Government and the State Governments are not exempt; absence from home, physical infirmity, family burdens, will not excuse any man from entering his name in the books of the registering officials.

The Attorney General's warning is timely. An anti-draft agitation, engineered by lawless and unpatriotic persons, exists here and elsewhere in the country. The punishment of persons engaged in this sort of pernicious activity will be more severe than that of the man of military age who fails to register. For the latter the Selective Soldiers' bill, as Mr. GREGORY calls it, provides for one year's imprisonment. The Federal Penal Code, Section 6, provides for "not more than "six years' imprisonment for any two "or more persons" who conspire to "hinder, prevent, or delay the execu-"tion of any law of the United States." Knowledge that this law exists, and that it will surely be enforced, is likely to silence the anti-draft agitators.

VOTING FOR JUDGES.

At the election last November three vacancies for Justice of the Supreme Court in New York and Bronx Counties were to be filled. Under the existing law and form of ballot the voter, who for many offices gets off with a single crossmark, is compelled to make a number when there is more than one vacancy for an office. It is a demonstrated fact that New York electors don't comprehend this idiosyncrasy of the Massachusetts ballot.

The Committee of the Association of the Bar of this city on the Amendment of the Law "is credibly informed" that in the 1916 election more than 15 per cent. of the voters voted for no candidate for Supreme Court Justice. Of the voters who took the trouble to pick out the candidates arranged together in one section with the legend, "Vote for three," about 29 per cent. voted for a single candidate, and of these about 21 per cent. for the candidate first named in the section. It was said at the time and has been said since that first place in the section was "as valuable as a joint nomination." About 7 per cent. voted for the first Democrat in the section. About 1 per cent. of the vote was "scattering." Only some three-fifths of the voters tried to vote for three candidates. In that laudable attempt a good many succeeded in making their ballots void for all the offices carried on them.

Evidently here was an unnecessary confusion and bedevilment that called for remedy. This year two Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be chosen, several City Court Judges in Manhattan and the Bronx, and probably some Supreme Court Justices. Shall the balloting for these Judges be a Chinese puzzle? Shall the intention of many voters be frustrated by technicalities? Or shall all the voters have a fair, square, and clear means and method of indicating their preferences among the candidates?

The Dowling bill, passed by the Senate and the Assembly, and now in the hands of Governor WHITMAN, so changes the official ballot that, if two or more Judges are to be elected, for each vacancy there shall be a separate section on the ballot.

The method of herding candidates for Judge in a single reservation, while other candidates are voted for singly, has perplexed and irritated many voters. The amendment made by the Dowling bill, and twice approved by the Bar Association's Committee on the Amendment of the Law, is desirable and ought to prevail. THE TIMES is unable to agree with the Citizens Union, which asks the Governor to veto the Dowling bill, and calls it "an act to facilitate "partisan combinations and the jock-"eying of elections of Judges for the "courts of record in the City of New "York." The trouble with the excellent citizens of the Citizens Union is that they distrust too darkly the great political organizations. Political independence is a salubrious and necessary thing, but it isn't everything, and the majority is partisan. "Dickering" will be possible under any ballot. THE TIMES believes that voting should be made easy, not hard. Mr. ALBERT S. BARD, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Citizens Union, writes a letter this passage of which contains a doctrine too severe for us:

> The promoters of the bill offer as its justification that at present a large proportion of voters do not and will not vote for three Judges out of a group, say, of nine, but vote for only one or two; but that if the candidates are put into three groups, the voter will be more likely to put a mark in each group. The complete answer to that is that if a voter is not sufficiently interested in the judicial office to exercise his full right of suffrage, his vote is of little service to the community and his ballot might as well be blank. Why should the election process go out of its way to offset the votes of careful, discriminating, and interested voters by the votes of the careless and indifferent?

In short, the wise, the industrious, the learned in ballots should be favored, and the "common ordinary" citizen be neglected. We don't believe in that. Give every voter a chance to express his choice. Help, not hamper, him at the polls.

THE HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE.

New Yorkers saw their Home Defense League, organized to do the work of the police in preserving law and order when the regular force is called to sterner duty, on parade the other day and were mightily impressed by its appearance. These citizens, stock brokers, merchants, clerks, and professional men, who buy their own uniforms and serve without pay, have not taken to their new job for fun or show. That they march well, and are a clean-limbed, sturdy lot of men, who make a good showing on parade, is not to be disputed, but they did not volunteer to leave their offices and desks just to parade. Police Commissioner Woods knew what he was about when he summoned a big force of citizens for emergency police work. The officials of the Police Department have worked with their eyes open, and with commendable energy and intelligence, in selecting the men and training them.

Until Saturday there were only odd jobs here and there for leaguers. But that day more than 6,000 of them were suddenly summoned to duty. From 11 o'clock in the forenoon until night they took the places of patrolmen and traffic squad men who were called to be examined for promotion. All over the city the khaki-clad volunteers showed their ability to perform the ordinary tasks of the police. At night two of them had a taste of harder work, the kind of work the police stationed in bad neighborhoods get too much of from time to time. GABRIELO GILOTTI and PHILIP MINKENBECK were in the thick of a suddenly developed scrimmage on San Juan Hill, Tenth Avenue and the Sixties. Side by side with seasoned bluecoats they risked their lives in restoring order. Their personal bravery reflects credit on the Home Defense League, on the whole body of New York citizenry. The city was well policed before by Commissioner Woods's well-trained, zealous regulars. It is doubly protected with the aid of these volunteers who have met their first real test so successfully.

CO-OPERATION IN EXPORT TRADE.

In the Senate the Webb bill, which permits exporting manufacturers to use co-operative associations or combinations for the promotion of their foreign trade, was taken up on the 23d, discussed for some time, and then laid aside. There was a favorable report from the committee. Some opposition was shown by Senators who fear that co-operation to increase sales abroad would be accompanied by combination for control of the home market. It is unfortunate that final action upon this measure should be delayed. The bill was passed in the House last year by a very large majority, and many industries began to make plans for co-operation, expecting enactment within a short time. It had the approval and earnest support of the President and the Federal Trade Commission. But opposition prevented action in the Senate before adjournment. Permission to make and use such co-operative associations is needed now, and will have greater value after the coming of peace. European exporters used them effectively, in some cases with Government aid, before the war. New combinations of this kind have recently been formed by neutrals. In the belligerent countries the use of combinations for the control of production and distribution may be continued to some extent in foreign trade after the declaration of peace. In competition with their foreign rivals our exporters should not be deprived of such advantages as they gain by co-operation.

There is no danger that the proposed export associations will be used for the oppression of our own people by an extension of them, in the form of trusts, to the home market. In the bill there are restrictions which would prevent this. The Federal Trade Commission has shown that they are sufficient. And the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws will be in force, with the Federal Trade Commission on guard. Time will be required for the organization of the associations. Exporters are waiting. In all probability the bill will eventually become a law. Such time as is not required for the pressing war measures should be used in carrying it forward to a vote.

THE LOAN AND THE INCOME TAX EXEMPTS.

Governor WHITMAN's expression of his desire that all New York State officials should subscribe to the Liberty Loan is a model for all Governors. Although the Governor does not say so, there is a particular reason why all officials of every State should bear their share of the financial burden of the war. There are 18,000 of them in New York. In all the country there are many times that army of well-paid persons who are not paying their share of the Federal Government's expenses and cannot be compelled to do so. The Constitution forbids the nation to tax the salary incomes of the employés of any political subdivision of any State. The only public salaries which are taxable are those paid by the nation. From school teachers to Mayors, all are as exempt as millionaires who buy bonds to escape their taxes.

If they should subscribe to the bonds in proportion to their income tax exemptions as interest upon a capital sum, they would only place themselves on an equality with all who pay income taxes, and still would have done little to redeem their stake in the country and establish themselves as patriots. Office holders above the income tax exemption limit in particular need to wear a Liberty Loan button.

MUCH-BALLOTING OREGON.

From Council Crest the fortunate wayfarer in the Oregonian Portland views the landscape o'er, and the waterscape, a smiling, frowning, ample reach of mountain and river and happy vallays. A beautiful city beautifully placed, rich, intelligent, "a well-watered and populous city," XENOPHON would have called it. In fact, it is Dry. A city where every prospect pleases, and only the ballot law is vile.

It takes nearly four columns of The Oregonian to contain the official ballot for the Portland general municipal election to be held June 4, and the official ballot for a county precinct. A Mayor and two Commissioners are to be elected. You vote first, second, and third choice. There are only seven candidates for Mayor. Of the sixteen candidates for Commissioner, all but two have their platformlets on the ballot. A peep at some of these may interest the Oriental outlander:

GEORGE GARRETT—The man that knows the job; guarantees courteous, impartial, and efficient service.

ARCHIE MASON—Home labor and products; a business administration with courtesy, economy, and efficiency.

JOHN M. MANN—An economical, practical, efficient, courteous business administration by a successful business man.

FRED W. JOBELMAN—Municipal lighting plant. Reduce food prices. Jail speculators. Exterminate newspaper political bossism.

K. K. KUBLI—Efficient business administration. Lower taxes, more payrolls, equal opportunities to all.

DAN KELLAHER—Lower tax levy, factory aid, shipbuilding, larger payrolls.

A. L. BARBUR—Will promote manufacturing; purchase home manufactured goods; employ home labor.

ROBERT G. DIECK—Administration without politics.

L. M. DAVIS—More factories, bigger payrolls; good wages; give the working people a chance.

EMELIE BETKE—Social ownership of social utilities, eliminating profits and speculation in life's necessities.

C. P. CHURCH—Want to be undertaker at funeral of phone and light companies; no flowers.

Practical folk, these candidates, except the Socialist. If Oregonians, if Portlanders are practical folk, why do they put up with this interminable bore of a ballot? For there is a yard or so of charter ordinances and amendments proposed by initiative petition or by the City Council, of bills and constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislature to the people.

How long, O Lord, how long this Portland ballot is! In that Northwestern paradise it is better to be a visitor than a voter.

SHIPS FOR RAILROAD NEEDS.

Russia's great need of efficient railroad operation, with thousands of additional cars and locomotives, is shown by the remarkable report of WALTER PETTIT, who recently returned to this country after acting for several months as a special assistant of our Ambassador in Petrograd. At Vladivostok, the Pacific port to which supplies from the United States have been shipped, all the warehouses are full and goods of various kinds, worth several hundred millions, are piled up on the hills around the city. These accumulations include machinery, which is rusting, and cotton that has been lying for months without cover protection. Because of this freight congestion, he says, American exporters attempted to send goods through by parcel post, and at the same port 7,000,000 post packages have been waiting to be forwarded. At our own ports on the Pacific Coast are 350,000 tons of railroad supplies, munitions, and other products, bought here by Russia, awaiting shipment across the ocean. It is on account of chaotic railroad conditions in Russia that we are sending the commission of railway experts and engineers, led by JOHN F. STEVENS, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, which started from Washington on the 9th. Russia is placing orders here for 40,000 cars and 2,000 locomotives.

How are the 350,000 tons of supplies and this additional rolling stock to be carried across the Pacific? These conditions sharply emphasize the demand for ships. Of the twenty-three German merchant vessels seized in the Philippines, twenty will soon come to San Francisco. Several of these must be towed, because there will be no time to repair their wrecked machinery. All of them should be used for the relief of Russia's railroad system. Other German ships may be available for such service, although probably they will be needed for carrying food and men across the Atlantic. And railroad equipment is needed by France and Italy. We are planning to send new cars and old ones to those countries. There must be the greatest possible activity in preparing the seized ships for service, and in building the new carriers which our Government is striving to obtain.

UNNECESSARY RAILWAY WORK.

Expert engineers and other skilled employés of our railroad companies are needed by our allies in Europe. Thousands of them will be taken from service here and carried across the Atlantic. The enlistment of men for the nine regiments which will be sent to France was begun last week on the Pennsylvania road. By the War Board of officers representing all the roads, which seeks, in co-operation with the Council of National Defense, to procure the best possible service for the Government, the companies have been directed to economize and to eliminate all train work that is not absolutely necessary.

Why should not work required by the valuation law be eliminated, or suspended while the war continues? In it are employed several thousand engineers and other skilled laborers. It does not assist military operations, and it largely increases railway expenses. The full cost of it will not be less than $60,000,000, and at the end it may have no value. It is going on under a statute parts of which, Judge PROUTY says, do not mean anything. He ought to know, for he was chosen to direct the work by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of which he was formerly a member. To satisfy all the statute's requirements as to original expenditures for railroad property and the present value of it, he asserts, would cost more than the entire value now, which is about $16,000,000,000. Suspension of valuation work would release many trained men for whom there is an emergency demand. It would be in accord with the approved policy of conservation and concentration of effort. All competent American railroad men should be free to do what is necessary here and abroad.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Training Army Surgeons.

Something between a suggestion and a demand is made by The New York Medical Journal for the establishment by our Government of four special camps for the training of the many new army surgeons—from 8,000 to 20,000—soon to be needed. The sort of instruction required for giving competence to this branch of the military service is entirely different from that of other officers, so that in the ordinary training camps the candidates for the position of army surgeon are subjected to many distractions and much of their time is wasted. The Journal thinks that four of the special camps are needed, one in the East and the others in the South, the Middle West, and on the Pacific Coast.

This is excellent advice. The duties of the army surgeon, nowadays, and the expectations of what he shall do are in many respects new. As of old, of course, it is a part of his work to care for sick and wounded men, and to cure them if he can. This task is largely performed in base hospitals, however, and does not differ essentially from the work done in any city hospital. It is highly important, but its requirements are such that the civilian surgeon can meet them satisfactorily. At the new army hospital of Columbia University, part of which will soon be in operation, many young physicians and medical students will be trained in military surgery. The army surgeon, properly or distinctively so called, is chiefly occupied not in dealing with men who have been in battle, but with those who are to be sent there, and his best achievement is making and keeping them physically fit to hold and advance the fighting line.

He must be, therefore, an expert practitioner of preventive medicine as applied to men living in army conditions, which are quite unlike those of civil life—a sanitarian as much as he is a doctor, or more. To be efficient he must have an amount of authority that was never intrusted to the army surgeon of old, and his title and rank must be, and in the modern army are, military, not those of a noncombatant.

What the army surgeon, when thus equipped, can accomplish has been well shown in the present war. It has been notable, except in the Balkans, for the almost complete absence of the infectious fevers which formerly killed more soldiers than did rifles and cannon combined. Also there has been shown by the lamentable spread of tuberculosis among the French troops the terrible danger of not utilizing adequately the available knowledge that was as much the possession of the French Army surgeons as of their British and German colleagues.

Waiting Harsher Teachings.

Is it true that we—the general public in the United States—do not yet realize the seriousness of the war in which the country is involved? So said ex-President TAFT at the great Red Cross meeting in Washington last week, and his statement was emphatically confirmed by General PERSHING and Secretary BAKER. All of them, and other speakers of equal competence, lamented that most of us have as yet failed to appreciate the situation, and that we are carrying further than it warrants our habitual ideas of life and business.

There is foundation for this charge, and we certainly shall pay before peace returns a heavy price for our unreceptiveness of mind. The phenomenon, however, is not inexplicable.

The generation for which the civil war is much more than an episode in rather ancient history is almost gone, and its successors have been lessoned, laboriously and persistently, to be not less confident of our unassailability than of our lack of inclination to assail other nations. The war with Spain, to be sure, was not so long ago as to be merely a story in a book, but it was short, easily won, and made no appreciable drain on our national resources in either men or money. Its effect, as remembered, is to quiet apprehension now, rather than to excite alarm or anxiety, for its tendency was to strengthen previous convictions that this country was too rich and powerful ever to be attacked with any hope of success, and of ambitions for conquest, with acquisition abroad of territory or anything else, not even a trace has existed here for many a year.

So it probably is true that we are not as much impressed and sobered as we should be by our entrance as participants in the greatest of all wars. Too many of us, whatever we may know with our heads, do not yet believe in our hearts that we are in for experiences such as are described in the dispatches and the war novels, and the West and South, according to report, are even less awake to the realities of the situation than is the East.

It will not be for lack of warning and advice from the experts here and in Europe if we continue longer in this dangerous state of mind, but who ever really learned much—or anything—from warning and advice? Most human beings are so constructed that seeing and feeling are the only efficient teachers.

Genealogic Research Postponed.

Some surprises are more surprising than others, and the most surprising of all, perhaps, are those that come when unexpected things happen, but when people behave in ways we knew they wouldn't. The frequency of that experience will never make it familiar. These remarks may serve as introduction for a tale told by The Grafton (Ill.) Times of one FRED BRAY, a youth there resident.

He is, it seems, half German by blood, but wholly American by education and inclination. The latter fact accounts for the fact that he has just enlisted, the former for his having been more than a bit apprehensive as to the way in which Grandfather and Grandmother ZIMMERMANN would receive the news that he was going to fight their Fatherland. The revelation had to be made, however, and was, in a farewell visit before starting for the training camp.

No excitement followed—no denunciations, and not even any protests. Grandfather ZIMMERMANN only said: "Well, FRED, when you go to shoot a German, ask him first if his name is ZIMMERMANN." Before the impracticability of this advice could be discussed, Grandmother ZIMMERMANN broke in with—"Don't you do anything of the kind, FRED, because he might shoot you first." Thereupon Grandfather ZIMMERMANN doubly proved the thoroughness of his Americanization by saying, "Well, I guess she's right. You better shoot him first and ask him afterward."

Enlistments in the Suffrage States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Homes of the Brave" you published a letter this morning giving the percentage of enlistments to the total population. It should interest New Yorkers, who are to vote next November on the Woman Suffrage amendments, to note that the eleven States at the top of the list are suffrage States. Six of these have full suffrage, five have Presidential and various additional kinds of suffrage. Within the first twenty States mentioned by your correspondent are also the full suffrage States of California, Colorado, and Wyoming. It looks as if anti-suffrage New Yorkers, if they want to defeat us, will have to invent a better argument than their favorite war-time one that women's votes will weaken the electorate. The figures you have just published (and many of the suffrage States have their full quota of enlistments) talk better than they who make light of the patriotism of women, and prove that the homes of the bravest are homes where mothers, wives, and sweethearts have the vote.

HELEN C. MANSFIELD.

New York, May 25, 1917.

The Blue Cross Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Blue Cross Fund has been asked by the French Minister of War to attach a special service for the wounded and sick war dogs, which are now being used in large numbers. The first hospital has been opened in Paris, while kennels are being attached to our Blue Cross Horse Hospitals within the war zone. Will any of your readers help these poor sufferers? All donations to be sent to Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, Honorary Secretary for the United States, 55 East Ninety-third Street. Checks to be be made payable to Columbia Bank, Blue Cross Fund.

LUCY S. MAITLAND,
Honorary Secretary.

New York, May 25, 1917.

Knitted Garments Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We not only regret but feel deeply grieved that an idle rumor has been given credence by a prominent newspaper announcing that our knitted garments are not wanted by the men on the ships. In justice to our work and the wonderful assistance that has been given us by women throughout the United States, we wish to refute this statement. Our garments are not only earnestly requested by the commanders of the various ships which have gone and are going into immediate action, but are desperately needed.

CAROLINE L. MORGAN,
Secretary Comforts Committee, Navy League.

New York, May 22, 1917.

For a Six and a Seven Cent Piece.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of suggesting the advantage of the Government coining a six and a seven cent piece, this in view of the rising cost of the various things and on account of the war tax. There is a striking psychological effect of a purchase with "one coin." There is also a vast amount of time to be saved in ordinary trading with these coins. It seems to me that this is an important thing when we are striving to achieve, and are compelled to achieve, an efficiency which will assist our general business and therefore fit in with the spirit of the times.

FRANCIS S. MASON.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 23, 1917.

DAWN.

A robin fluted; from his tree
One answered with "Hurrah!"
A moment next it seemed to me
The air was orchestra.

Like pictures on a wall they play—
A miracle of glee!
The sleepy listener could not say
'Twere web or minstrelsy.

Across the robin tapestry,
A silver-throated bird
Went singing, as swift fingers flee
To stitch a scarlet word.

I could not catch the word it was,
The hidden-singer see,
But not in any orchestras
Such clarinet can be!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

TRADE WITH NEUTRALS.

A Reply to Professor Hart's Advice to "Face the Music."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, in the course of an article, says:

> The United States is at war because Germany was determined that we should not remain neutral and thus preserve our privilege of trade and commerce and freedom of the sea. We cannot fight, however, for those precious principles and at the same time deny the right of Switzerland, Holland, and the Scandinavian powers to trade with their immediate neighbor, Germany. To refuse supplies to Switzerland because that country exchanges products with Germany for coal and other necessities of life, to embargo Denmark because that country sells butter and cheese both to Great Britain and to Germany, would be to cut the ground from under our own feet. Face the music! We are the great world defender of the right of neutrals to trade with either or both belligerents during a war. We must either stand by that or else accept the German contention that we have gone into the war simply to save the Allies from destruction.

So says Professor Hart, and while his premise (the right of neutrals to trade with belligerents) is correct, his syllogism is incomplete and his conclusion wrong. The United States does not deny to Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian powers the right per se to trade with Germany. Our country, when it was a neutral, demanded the right under international law, to trade with both Germany and Great Britain. But now that the United States is a belligerent, and at war with Germany, it has the right to demand that its citizens do nothing that shall give aid or comfort to Germany, its enemy. And if it be shown, as it has been, that the products of the United States which are being shipped to Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian countries are being used by those countries to fill the void created by the shipment of the products of those countries to Germany, then the United States has not only the right, but is as much in duty bound to declare an embargo against the shipment of its products to those countries and so prevent an equal amount of like products being shipped by them to Germany, as it has the right, and is in duty bound, to prevent the shipment of munitions of war from the United States either directly to its enemy, Germany, or indirectly to Germany via Switzerland and Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and the sooner that the Congress of the United States awakens from its lethargy and passes an appropriate embargo act to correct this evil, the better it will be for this country, and the sooner that the neutral nations which are supplying Germany with sustenance by means of trade with the United States understand that it is not wise to bite the hand that feeds them, the better it will be for them also, perhaps.

FREDERICK C. LAWYER.

Yonkers, May 20, 1917.

MERCHANTS ENTER PROTEST

Vigorously Object to Proposed Charge for Collection of Checks.

The Merchants' Association has made a vigorous protest to Congress against the Hardwick amendment to the Federal Reserve act permitting a charge of one-tenth of 1 per cent. for the collection of checks. In a telegram to Senator Robert L. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, William Fellowes Morgan, President of the association, said:

"We protest that payment of goods purchased should be made to the seller at par and should not be subject to such reduction as would be permitted by this amendment. Moreover, the phraseology of the amendment is vague and apparently permits charge for collections between institutions in the same city or town and possibly for cashing depositors' own checks when drawn on and presented to his own bank for payment."

Similar telegrams were sent to Senators and Representatives from this State and to other members of the committee. A statement by the Merchants' Association yesterday said:

"The Federal Reserve Banks have established the par collection system which has now been in effect for several months. It has proved beyond doubt that the cost of collecting checks as based upon the transfer of currency for the purpose of making settlements is exceedingly small, and that the charge proposed by the Hardwick amendment is extortionate."

GIVES MEDAL TO FINLEY.

French Geographical Society Honors State Official.

ALBANY, May 27.—Baron Hulot, Sécrétaire Général of the Société de Géographie of Paris, in a communication received by Andrew Ten Eyck, Secretary to State Commissioner of Education Dr. John H. Finley, who is now in France, makes formal announcement of the award of the gold medal of the Conrad Malte-Brun prize for Commissioner Finley's work, "The French in the Heart of America." The formal report of the Committee on Prizes reciting the reasons for the award of the prize to Dr. Finley says:

"The author who retraces the epic of the French exploration in America, is not content with drawing from the most reliable sources, but follows the steps of our discoverers in the paths that they blazed from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains. He shows us the cities erected on the sites of our forts, the roads opened over our trails, he brings back the memory of Washington and of Legardeur de St. Pierre at Fort Le Boeuf, of Washington and of Rochambeau at Yorktown, passes from La Salle to Lincoln, arrives at our own day and notes the part of our men of science in the industrial development of his own country, the influence exercised by our missionaries, our pioneers, our writers, our statesmen, by the genius of our race in introducing a great people to the ideas and to the principles which are at the foundation of modern civilization."

ASKS TELEPHONE BILL VETO

Mitchel Says It Would Burden City with Losses Elsewhere.

Mayor Mitchel has written to Governor Whitman requesting him, on behalf of the city, to veto the bill which provides that in every decision made by the Public Service Commission relative to telephone rates, charges, and service in any part of the State, the commission shall have regard to "a reasonable average return upon the value of all the property actually used in the public service within the State." The Mayor said that the bill was drawn in the interests of the New York Telephone Company, and that it was extremely unjust to subscribers in the city. He continued:

"The effect of this bill will be to prevent the reduction of telephone rates in New York City, to enable the telephone company to shift the cost of carrying unprofitable lines upon the large cities, and to delay decisions in all rate cases. New York City already pays about 70 per cent. of the cost of State government, but there is no reason why this principle should be carried so far as to make the telephone subscribers of New York City pay for service furnished to subscribers in other parts of the State."

THE OUTLOOK FOR RUSSIA.

A Belief that Conditions Will Be Worse Before They Are Better—A Growing Burden on the Allies.

By ERNEST J. HART.

New York, May 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

But for the French and British offensive, now followed by that of Italy, Petrograd might today be in the hands of the Germans, Riga would have fallen, and Odessa and Kieff would be in imminent peril. The countries which have sacrificed thousands of lives and poured out millions of money for Russia have now to bear, unaided by that country, the entire brunt of the war, while Russian peasants, soldiers, workmen, and doctrinaires, not to mention subsidized traitors, meet and talk as only Russians can talk. There is no fighting, no munition making, little or no work, while these muddle-headed persons are arranging for themselves new conditions of peace and dictating to the experienced democracies of Britain and France, and now of America, terms of settlement in lieu of those long since decided and formulated by the Allies themselves after long and serious consideration.

The terms agreed upon by the Allies in conference involve no confiscation of territory beyond that which had previously been wrested from its owners by Germany and her confederates, although German colonies, which were monumental examples of misrule, as any one like myself personally acquainted with the miseries of African natives under German governance can attest, will not be returned. On this point I will merely recall the recent speech of that great Boer, General Smuts. As for indemnities, about which Muscovite doctrinaires are now holding forth, M. Ribot has just stated the case quite clearly, namely that those indemnities will be in strict repayment for the wrongs and confiscation wrought in the territories which Germany has violated with so much deliberation. France before the war lent milliards to Russia, Britain since the war has also advanced millions, and America is willing to lend financial aid. Is Russia going to throw over her democratic allies, and deny to France as well as Belgium the after-war restitution which is her due? It looks very much like it.

In a lecture which I delivered in this city three days after the outbreak of the Russian revolution, and which was reported in these columns, I expressed the belief that Russia, with its uneducated and mixed masses of people, was not ripe for a republican form of government. My opinion, which has been confirmed, was that it was a mistake for the Provisional Government entirely to overthrow and discard the ruling dynasty. They had the opportunity of setting up in place of the Czar a much stronger and better man—the Grand Duke Nicholas—who should have been appointed Regent and Commander in Chief until the end of the war, when the work of constitution making and settling the form of government in accord with modern democratic ideals could have been safely taken in hand. Milukoff and his associates were in too much of a hurry and made a fatal mistake, as well as set a bad example to the masses, by not only deposing the Czar, but by dispossessing all his relatives, regardless of their deserts—and they are not all of them bad, idle, and vicious—far from it. Their estates and property were unjustly taken from them, and this gave the people and peasants, and ultimately the soldiers, the idea of dividing up the land and having a general shareout.

The villages became hotbeds of land grabbers and looters, and the fever rapidly extended to the ranks of the army at the front, the soldiers wanting their share, and being naturally unwilling to wait until the war was over, when all the land might be gone, together with other possessions of the landowners, for Russian estates are now suffering the fate meted out by the Germans to the beautiful châteaux in Northern France. The Russian Army is in a dilapidated condition, men quit the ranks and desert almost without let or hindrance, they discuss an armistice or peace with German soldiers and officers in disguise, and Germany and Austria are able to release thousands of men to fight on the French and Italian fronts.

All this, I repeat, might have been avoided if Milukoff and his associates had not been red-hot reformers in a hurry. They should have known their country better. There is no good in destroying institutions if you have not other and better ones to replace them without delay, and Milukoff, Guchkoff, and Lvoff would have been more loyal to Russia if they had promptly replaced one figurehead, the Czar, by another and a stronger and superior one—the Grand Duke Nicholas, a man respected and feared by the army, whose loyalty to the Russian cause and that of the Allies was never in doubt. He could and would have kept the army together and prevented the hopeless lack of discipline which has sapped all authority, caused the resignation of Brusiloff and others, and which now threatens Alexieff, whose outspoken remarks on army disorganization have led to his denunciation by the egregious Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Personally, I cannot help feeling very pessimistic as to the immediate future of Russia, and I fear that things will be much worse before they are better, thanks partly to the insidious Socialist propaganda, behind which is hardly concealed the devilish figure of German militarism, and partly to the rotten condition of the army at the front, where, except here and there, scarcely a vestige of discipline remains. Russia is courting for herself a hideous disaster and stern retribution. Should she desert the Allies or allow her army to melt away she will surely be caught between the upper and the nether millstones, and will be ground to powder. The Teuton enemy on the one side and Japan, with very possibly China, on the other will between them inflict a terrible punishment for Russia's betrayal of the cause of civilization. The former will take all he can, including poor Poland and the areas adjacent to the Black Sea; the Turks will invade and capture the Caucasus, while Japan assuredly will secure the eastern territory of Russia, with rich and fertile Siberia, and with China's aid, may sweep down on the country as the Mongols and Tartars did in the Middle Ages.

These are points which the newly emancipated press of Russia will do well to impress on the soldiers and people before it is too late and complete anarchy overtakes the country. My own view is that the best thing to do is to set up a dictatorship, with Nicolai Nicolaievitch in that position, and to postpone all reforms, education, fiscal, and agrarian, until after the war. Russia more than anything else needs a strong man, and seemingly he is not to be found in the Provisional Government.

ERNEST J. HART.

INTERESTS AT ODDS ON WEST SIDE PLAN

Governor Today Will Hear Arguments For and Against the Ottinger Bill.

TOMKINS POINTS TO DELAY

Service Board Promises to Produce Early Results if the Bill Becomes a Law.

Governor Whitman's hearing at Albany today on the Ottinger and Green bills will bring to a head the long fight to divide jurisdiction over the New York Central's west side project between the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate. It will be attended by representatives of many organizations favoring one or the other of the bills. The Ottinger bill, which was passed by the Legislature over Mayor Mitchel's veto, seeks to give the commission power to veto over the pending contract. The Green bill seeks to create a commission to investigate the entire subject and report at the next session of the Legislature.

The Citizens Union is urging the Governor to approve the Ottinger bill and veto the Green bill. Calvin Tomkins, former Commissioner of Docks, also has written to the Governor urging that concurrent jurisdiction be conferred on the commission, although Mr. Tomkins wrote that as Dock Commissioner he procured the legislation in 1911 under which the Board of Estimate was authorized to deal with the subject. Other citizens and civic associations have taken a stand on one side or the other in letters and memoranda sent to the Governor.

The Citizens Union in its memorandum declares that the solution of the problem is not a matter of purely local concern; that it will affect the future commercial development of the entire State and of neighboring States, and that it is, therefore, proper that the Public Service Commission should be called upon to take part in the negotiations. The Union contends that if the Ottinger bill is approved, the Green bill becomes unnecessary because the Ottinger bill requires the Public Service Commission to review all the phases of the pending contract, and the Interstate Port Commission created by a bill already signed by the Governor must necessarily make an exhaustive study of the entire situation in its broader aspects. The creation of still another investigating body, it is said, would only cause confusion, duplication of effort and needless expense.

This is Mr. Tomkins's letter to Governor Whitman:

New York, May 26, 1917.

Hon. Charles S. Whitman,
Governor, State of New York,
Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Governor:—As Dock Commissioner, I procured the New York Central legislation of 1911. It has in part served the purpose for which it was created, viz., to compel the New York Central to take the initiative and submit its plan, which that company promptly did. It also gave New York City plenary power to submit and negotiate a public plan, which it has failed to do.

Within a month after the Central submitted its plan to the city, on Dec. 2, 1911, I presented my alternative report upon that plan to the Board of Estimate, requesting authority to proceed with the formulation of a substitute plan which should safeguard park interests and the rights of New Jersey roads to access and common use on the west side of Manhattan. There the matter has rested ever since.

It is vital to New York City that its insular disabilities should be overcome by improving its communications with the mainland west of the Hudson. The commercial and industrial supremacy of New York is menaced by the separation of the port into two parts, the continental railroad terminals being in New Jersey, while most of the ships and factories are in New York. Unless these terminals can be brought to New York the transfer of factories and shipping to New Jersey will be accelerated. The pending lighterage case before the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates the impending danger. Only a technical decision, which may be changed any day by a changing Interstate Commerce Commission, stands between the city and disaster.

The west side of Manhattan is the nearest point of contact to the New Jersey continental shore, and the all-rail connection between Manhattan Island and Long Island and New England must be made here. To establish a New York Central monopoly on the west side of Manhattan, as all city plans since the plan of 1911 contemplate, is equivalent to committing the organization of the port to one private interest.

Since city officials have shown no signs of changing their established policy, I think the time has come to invest the Public Service Commission with concurrent authority to submit a public west side terminal plan, which the courts may consider a reasonable imposition upon the New York Central Railroad and which will provide for access by other roads as well as the Central.

But let there be no mistake about the great responsibility for right action and avoidance of delay which the State is assuming in sharing with the city authorities the obligation to provide a fair and practicable plan. Criticism is desirable and easy, but the plan is the thing. Respectfully yours, CALVIN TOMKINS,
Ex-Commissioner of Docks.

William H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service, issued a statement yesterday insisting that the real estate appraisals of the proposed contract should have further study.

The Public Service Commission

TRIBUTE OF BLIND IN WAR TO CHOATE

His Name Added to Title of Their "Lighthouse" in Paris.

MISS HOLT'S FIRST REPORT

Victims Taught Stenography, Typewriting, Knitting, and One Has Become an Inventor.

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, of which the late Joseph H. Choate was the President, announced yesterday that the school and workshop maintained by the committee in Paris would in the future be known as the Phare de France-Choate War Memorial in honor of the man under whose leadership was started the work which Miss Winifred Holt has so ably conducted as President of the Committee in France. The committee's establishment in Paris has come to be known as "Lighthouse No. 1." The committee made public yesterday the first report of Miss Holt, telling of the work of the committee in teaching blinded soldiers to be useful, self-supporting citizens. The report was edited by Mr. Choate a few weeks before his death, and in a preface to it he wrote:

"Much has been written and said on the very fine work accomplished in Paris by Miss Winifred Holt on behalf of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle during the recent war. I would not make any invidious comparisons, but I am sure that the work that has been accomplished by her, and is still being carried on at the Phare de France, 14 Rue Daru, in Paris, compares well with any work for the blind yet done in France or any other country. It has received the emphatic approval of the French Government, as represented by President Poincaré, and I believe by at least four of the Ministers of State.

"Long experience in this high form of service has added much to developing and strengthening the natural faculties which Miss Holt, by her own character and composition, has brought to it, and no one can read the accompanying report, which reads like a romance, without the highest appreciation of what she has done and the hope that she may continue long to be useful to suffering humanity in the line which she has chosen."

Miss Holt's report gave touching stories of how blind men have overcome their affliction. She told of the accomplishments in swimming by a one-armed blind man, who said that the only drawback he felt in tournaments was to be stared at by the spectators who came to take especial delight in a skating rink Miss Holt had built for them in Paris.

One graduate of the "Lighthouse," Miss Holt reported, was a proficient stenographer. Another learned to knit and had made such progress that he employed men who can see to work for him. A pathetic story was that of the man who lost all his fingers and who lived on soul-racking jealousy of blind comrades who could read the Braille type with their "ten eyes." He is now trying to learn to "read" with a mechanical attachment to the stump of his right arm. The blind soldiers are fond of checkers and dominoes when not at work learning some useful occupation. Miss Holt told of a visit of President Poincaré to the "Lighthouse," when he was amazed to find that a blind soldier took a letter he dictated and transcribed it without error on a typewriter.

"The first invention for the mutilated blind of the war that we know of, the simple device of a blind man who has lost his right arm, was studied by the President," wrote Miss Holt. "This soldier arranged a string so that his foot could hold it; this does the necessary work which his right arm cannot accomplish, and keeps in place part of the weaving appliance, leaving him his one good arm to do the rest of the work. This device has enabled him to become a weaver."

The dream of Mr. Choate that the committee might be of service to Americans at the front came true for it was announced that its services had been offered to Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas of the United States Army, and accepted, with the assurance that any material assistance required would be furnished by the American Government. In his letter of acceptance to Miss Holt, General Gorgas said:

"While the men are still in the military service, the institutions, or parts of institutions, where they are treated would have to be under the supervision of a medical officer of the army, for the purpose of the keeping of necessary official records and for military administrative purposes, and it might perhaps be best to relieve your institution of part, at least, of the financial burden by having the physicians, nurses, and attendants enrolled in the military service, the former as members of the medical section of the officers' reserve corps, the nurses as members of the army nurse corps, and the male attendants and orderlies as members of the enlisted reserve corps."

SIR HERBERT TREE HOME.

Calls America "Splendid Country," but Is Glad to Get Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 27.—"Well, I'm back home again and thank God for that," said Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree last night soon after his arrival in London.

"America is a splendid country, and all the people I met there were very kind to me," he added, "but one gets homesick if one is out of England long.

"America is tremendously strong and her adhesion is one of the most hopeful factors in the present position. I cannot help thinking that more frequent exchange of visits on the part of great political leaders would do much to cement that friendship which we hope will now be everlasting, with regard to this country more particularly.

"There is no doubt that to some extent the Irish question has stopped the way toward a complete understanding, but most of the leaders have put that problem aside and not let it interfere with their throwing themselves enthusiastically into the all-important task of war.

"My dominant impression of America? Well, I think it is of the tremendous, seething activity of the country, and it is a hopeful sign that that activity is being increasingly turned now into war channels."

BACCALAUREATE FOR N. Y. U.

Dr. Jowett Tells Graduates to Do Their Duty Militantly.

New York University's baccalaureate sermon was delivered yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, the pastor. It was the first time in many years the service had not been held in the auditorium at University Heights. Another departure from custom was that no academic gowns were worn. The changes were due to the abolition of this year's full program of commencement exercises owing to the large number of the graduating class who have left college on account of the war.

The service was opened by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of the university, who read from the Scriptures. This was followed by an invocation by Dr. George Alexander, President of the University Council.

Dr. Jowett preached from the text, "Fight the good fight of faith." He said that the realization of ideals and a higher life were possible only by fighting against destructive tendencies of modern environment. The Bible, he held, treated religion and faith in a masculine and muscular way as distinct from the modern view, which had been immeasurably harmed by the dropping of the militant from the conception of religion.

"Faith is born in fighting," declared Dr. Jowett, "and by fighting is faith retained. Vital faith is born in conflict. We must fight anything that impairs our vision.

"We will never see America until we see it as a part of the world, though there is nothing harder than to get a world view. We must rise above our surroundings."

Luncheon for Lewisohn's Birthday.

Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Martin Vogel and Mrs. Vogel gave a luncheon at their country home at Chappaqua, Westchester County, yesterday in celebration of the sixty-eighth birthday of Adolph Lewisohn. Among those present were former United States Senator O'Gorman and Mrs. O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Garrison Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and Mrs. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rousseau, Samuel Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Ellinman, Judge Julius Mayer, Captain Edmunds, U. S. A.; Captain Frank Miller, U. S. A., and several officers of the Twenty-third Regiment.

Memorial Service for the G. A. R.

Escorted by soldiers, members of the Home Defense League of the West 100th Street Station and Troop 60, Boy Scouts of America, Edwin D. Morgan Post, 307; Peter Cooper Post, 313, and Farragut Squadron, 1, marched to the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, last night to attend a G. A. R. memorial service. The parade was headed by the Subway Band, which played patriotic airs. The flag which was nailed to the mast when Farragut's fleet was in action was given the place of honor over the pulpit. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. E. Keigwin, pastor of the church.

Miss Anne McLean to Wed June 5.

In a dispatch from Baltimore published yesterday morning THE TIMES erroneously stated that Miss Anne McLean, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Chalmers McLean, U. S. N., had been married in that city on Saturday to Nathaniel W. Griffin of Princeton. The wedding will take place, as previously announced, on Tuesday, June 5.

Miss Amy Patmore to Head Unit.

Mrs. Rose F. Taylor, police matron in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, said yesterday that she would not head the unit of nurses to go to France from the Post-Graduate Hospital, as reported yesterday morning, but that she would be one of the members of the unit. She said that the unit would be in charge of Miss Amy F. Patmore, head of the Post-Graduate Nurses' Registery.

CALL PEOPLE'S ARMY NATION'S SAFEGUARD

Profs. Smith and Giddings Hold It Allays Danger of a Clash of Classes.

LESSON OF PREVIOUS WARS

Military Oligarchy Less a Menace When All Share Service Equally.

Monroe Smith, Professor of Comparative Jurisprudence, and Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University, join in a strong indorsement of universal military service in a series of "Columbia War Papers" issued yesterday. Both assert the greatest justification of universal service on the ground that such a system is not only democratic in itself, but also tends to stimulate the development of democratic ideals.

Professor Smith emphasizes objection to the volunteer system as making for aristocracy. If the burden of military service be transferred from the people to a special class, Professor Smith contends, that class may easily demand and obtain special rights and privileges.

"That volunteer service creates a sense of superior merit is quite intelligible," says Professor Smith in his discussion of "Democratic Aspects of Universal Military Service." He continues: "This may easily beget claims. Those who voluntarily bear the burdens of the State are not unnaturally inclined to assert greater rights than they are willing to accord to the shirkers. In our country this sense of superior merit has shown itself, socially, in the organization of veterans of our various wars; and the distinctly aristocratic idea that those who have served the States in arms transmit credit to their descendants has appeared in the formation and perpetuation of various orders, from that of the Cincinnati to the junior membership of the Loyal Legion. A claim to political reward for military service has exhibited itself in the assertion of the prior right of veteran soldiers to civil appointments."

Predicts Class Struggle.

Professor Giddings in his paper assails the maintenance of a hired or professional army as being next to monarchy and hereditary rank, the "most undemocratic thing that man has so far invented."

"When the European war is over," writes Professor Giddings, "the class struggle will break forth afresh, with fourfold energy. I think we may confidently anticipate that the forces of organized labor and of socialism will actively oppose professional armies. Rightly or wrongly, they will insist that a professional army may, in time, be used by a dominant capitalism to quell strikes and to put down an industrial revolution.

"International socialism is opposed to all preparedness, but it does not feel about universal military service as it feels about a hired and professional army. Universal military training puts all citizens on the same footing. The proletarian, like the man who hires him, is taught the manual of arms, and in the event of war the man who hires him is equally liable with other men to take his chance in the trenches."

Says Americans Need Discipline.

Professor Giddings lays great stress on the value of discipline, if applied through military training in schools and colleges. Such disciplinary training, he says, cannot be accomplished in America except through a compulsory universal military system.

"It is a thing one would rather not say," declares Professor Giddings, "but it is true: We are a loose-minded and a loose-mannered people. Money making and fads invented by business are the only things we take seriously. I share the conviction that this deplorable state of mind and behavior is in no small measure the consequence of our famous custom of letting our young people 'go on the loose,' instead of holding them to tasks, duties, discipline, and achievement."

Professor Giddings dentes that universal military service would eventually result in the spread of militarism. He holds that "one-half at least of that opposition to preparedness which parades as pacifism is neither more nor less than an anarchistic revolt against the teaching of obedience."

PRIEST GETS PRISON TERM.

Patrick Hendrik, an Irish-American, Sentenced in Reme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 27.—Patrick Hendrik, an Irish-American priest, who was arrested last Wednesday, was tried in court here today. The Judge, considering that the prisoner had acted under the influence of liquor and also on account of his being a foreigner, condemned him to only six months' imprisonment.

It was charged that the defendant shouted insulting words incompatible with the state of war existing in Italy.

AIR TRAFFIC FOR TEUTONS.

Bavarian Government Plans Legislation to Aid New System.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 26.—According to a dispatch from Munish, the Bavarian Government will submit to Parliament the draft of legislation, governing an aerial traffic system in Central Europe, now in process of organization.

MASS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Annual Field Ceremony for the Dead of the Army and Navy.

The Marine Parade Grounds in the Flushing Avenue part of the Navy Yard reservation in Brooklyn was the scene yesterday morning of the annual military field mass which on the Sunday which precedes Memorial Day is said for the dead of the army and navy of the United States. More than 10,000 persons crowded into the parade grounds to take part in the impressive services. The mass was introduced several years ago by the late Father W. H. I. Ironsides, the famous naval chaplain who died last year.

The celebrant of the mass yesterday was the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the old battleship Maine when that vessel was sunk in Havana Harbor in 1898. The Rev. Father Owen A. Hill of Fordham University preached the sermon, and in the course of his address urged all present to give every possible support to the Government in the war with Germany. Father Hill pledged the support of the Catholics of the country to the President and the cause of the United States and her allies.

"It is a righteous cause," he said, "and we must hold up the hands of the President, who is speaking and acting for all humanity."

Father Hill said he was certain that there would be no Catholic slackers in this country.

Before the ceremonies began the military organizations taking part, which included patriotic organizations from all parts of the city, formed in the quadrangle in front of the altar.

BERNHARDT AT BRIARCLIFF.

Bids Smiling Farewell to Hospital Staff as She Leaves Mt. Sinai.

Sarah Bernhardt left Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday afternoon and motored to Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County, to spend several weeks there during the period of convalescence. After bidding the members of the hospital staff who had been in attendance upon her during her weeks of illness a smiling farewell the actress left the hospital in a motor car accompanied by her Secretary, Miss Cimsby, her personal physician, Dr. Felix Marot, and Dr. Emanuel Liebman.

When the weather becomes warmer Mme. Bernhardt expects to go to Long Island for the remainder of the Summer. Plans are being made for the resumption in the Fall of the tour discontinued because of her illness.

"AMERICAN" OIL FIRM WORKING FOR GERMANY

Danish Lawsuit Reveals an Attempt of Germans to Evade the Blockade.

COPENHAGEN, May 27, (via London.)—Testimony that a firm of oil importers, known as the Eagle Oil Company of New York, ostensibly an American corporation with headquarters in New Jersey, was in reality a German concern engaged in an attempt to evade the British blockade and Danish regulations against the re-export of oil, has been given in a suit brought by the company's manager in Scandinavia, von Krogh, against a Danish insurance company for insurance on a consignment of oil seized by the British.

Former employes of the company testified that its American incorporation was merely a blind, the name having been selected owing to its similarity to that of a bona fide American concern, and that the minutes of alleged meetings of the company had been fabricated. They testified also that the company was a Hamburg concern, owned by von Krogh and two Germans. The company, they said, among other things, ordered a consignment of mineral oil, mixed with a small proportion of aromatic oil. This was done, it was testified, to fool the customs authorities, because the re-export of the oil to Germany as a cosmetic.

Manuals dealing with corporations do not contain the name of the "Eagle Oil Company of New York." It may be, however, that the company whose name the German concern is alleged to have imitated is the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, Ltd., the Mexican corporation controlled by Lord Cowdray and other British capitalists.

DR. NOGUCHI ILL.

Noted Japanese Pathologist Has Typhoid Fever.

Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, noted Japanese scientist and member of the Department of Pathology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at Mount Sinai Hospital, according to Dr. Emanuel Libman, his physician, who was summoned to attend him last Thursday. It was at first thought that Dr. Noguchi had contracted typhoid while making experiments at the Institute, but Dr. Libman said this had been disproved.

Dr. Noguchi was born at Inawashiro, Fukushima, Japan, in 1876 and was educated at the public schools and by private tutors. He entered the Tokio Medical College and was graduated in 1897. He came to this country and took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania. Since the epidemic of infantile paralysis last Summer Dr. Noguchi had been experimenting in isolating the germ of the disease.

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Wordsworth:—
"Come forth into the light of things—let nature be your teacher."
The Baltimore & Ohio suggests you see the Valley of the Potomac and the Allegheny Mountains.

Illustrated descriptive literature, concerning service, scenery, schedules, tickets, lineal stopovers, etc., and general information will be cheerfully furnished at following Ticket Offices:
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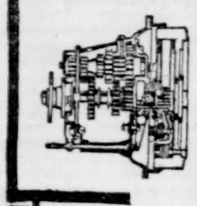

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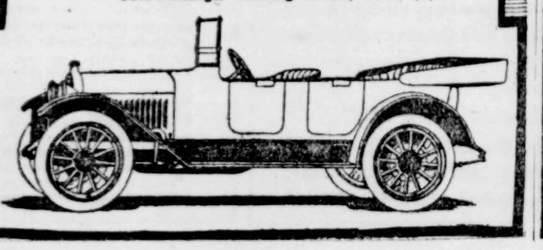

THINK WILSON IS MISLED AS TO PEACE CONCLAVE

Socialists at Stockholm Profess Surprise the American Delegates Should be Held Up.

STOCKHOLM, May 27.—Much of Saturday's session of the Socialist Peace Conference here was devoted to discussion of the refusal of the Washington Government to grant passports to Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee of New York, the delegates chosen by the American Socialist Party to attend the conference.

Delegates here expressed sorrowful amazement and surprise at the action of the Government and the belief that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had been imperfectly informed, and hence failed to comprehend the true nature of the conference and the work it was trying to accomplish. The leaders said that the Socialist International Bureau had been foremost in espousing President Wilson's peace ideas, and with this in mind the conference decided to send a cablegram to President Wilson along the line indicated.

The rest of the day's session was devoted to a group conference with Austrians, Czech Slavs and Galician Poles. This makes the third group conference held, the preceding ones having been with the Bulgarians and the Finns. Hungarians now in Stockholm will be heard next.

Leaders of the conference continue to express optimism. Secretary Huysmans told The Associated Press today that the course of affairs hitherto had been more encouraging than anybody had dared to hope. The difficulties encountered in reconciling opposing views, he said, were much less than had been expected.

LOST OBSERVER IN MIDAIR.

German Pilot Dived and Nervous Novice Fell from Airplane.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 27, (via London.)—A German aviator just shot down within the British lines told with amazing nonchalance how he lost his passenger in midair. The prisoner is a Corporal, and was piloting a two-seated machine on reconnoissance work. The passenger was a new Lieutenant observer whom the pilot was taking up for the first time.

The Lieutenant was nervous from the start, and kept giving the pilot contradictory instructions which caused him completely to lose his way. That is how he happened to get over the British lines. The pilot turned his machine eastward as he thought, but believed something must have gone wrong with the compass. He had not flown two miles when he sighted several British fighting scouts. Now the passenger became fairly frantic and began beating the pilot on the back, urging him to swing around in the opposite direction. This further confused the pilot, and the first thing he knew one of the British machines had opened fire and shot him through both legs.

The pilot took matters in his own hands then, and in order to escape from the attackers dived almost vertically with the engine full on. He did not flatten out until within 200 feet of the ground, and then, almost faint from his wounds, let the machine slip and landed with a crash.

A search of the wreckage revealed no trace of the observer.

"I think he must have been thrown out," said the German pilot.

"He was," said one of the pilot's captors who had seen the officer pitch headlong to his death.

GERMAN BIRTH RATE DROPS.

39 1-2% Lower Than in 1915 in Some Cities—Scientists Alarmed.

COPENHAGEN, May 27.—The great decline in the German birth rate due to the war continues to produce disquietude among German sociologists. Official statistics from cities of 15,000 and over and 200,000 and over show a further heavy decline in the birth rate of 1916 as compared with that of 1915, which itself was some 20 per cent. below that of 1914.

Twenty-six German cities in the class of populations of 200,000 and over report a decrease of 39.6 per cent., as contrasted with the number of children born in 1914, while the decline in all cities with populations of 15,000 and over is slightly higher, namely 39½ per cent.

The decrease in births was accompanied by a corresponding fall in the death rate of infants under one year old, which was 13.3 per cent. per hundred births, but this has not diminished the anxiety of the sociological experts, who are holding congresses to awaken popular interest in this menace to Germany's future. The Government is devoting intensive study to the repopulation problem through commissions attached to the Minister of the Interior and shortly will introduce legislation in the Reichstag to counteract the nation's falling rate of growth by measures calculated to stimulate the birth rate and lower infant mortality.

BALFOUR REACHES OTTAWA.

He Will Address the Canadian Parliament Today.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 27.—The British mission to the United States, headed by the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here today. The party was met at the railroad station by the Governor General's Foot Guards and escorted to Rideau Hall, where they were formally welcomed by Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, and other officials of the Government.

After attending services at St. Bartholemew's Church, the visitors took an automobile ride. Mr. Balfour said he would deliver a message to the Canadian people in an address tomorrow before a joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons.

Obituary Notes.

A. C. COLES, father of Avita Sanchez, the actress, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 120 Convent Avenue, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Coles was connected with the firm of H. R. Lathrop & Co.

Miss SARAH ISAACS, daughter of the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, first rabbi of the Congregation Sharray Tefila, died yesterday at her home, 17 East Eighty-ninth Street, where she lived with her sister, Miss Miriam Isaacs.

GILBERT LAFAYETTE WHITING, a retired art dealer and a civil war veteran, died on Saturday in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. He was born in Brooklyn eighty-three years ago and was a member of Grant Post, G. A. R., and of the Royal Arcanum.

TIMOTHY J. GANNON, a patrolman attached to the 144th Precinct, died on Friday at his home, 650 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was 43 years old.

WILLIAM HENRY BUCKHOFF of 15 Maryland Avenue, Chester Park, Hempstead, L. I., died at his home on Friday. He was fifty-six years old, and was for many years Receiving Teller of the German Savings Bank of Manhattan.

Mrs. CATHERINA GERHARD, 76 years old, widow of George Gerhard, who was a prominent portrait artist of this city, died suddenly while visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hyde, 46 Barclay Street, Astoria, L. I.

JOHN H. MEYER, proprietor of a storage warehouse at 63 Third Street, Long Island City, died on Saturday at his home, 76 West Avenue, in his sixty-fourth year.

CHARLES E. BALL, formerly manager for the C. I. Hudson Company, brokers, of 36 Wall Street, and a former member of Ball & Whicher, brokers, died last night at his home, 885 West End Avenue, in his fiftieth year.

CHARLES WILLIAM BLAKE, editor of The Millinery Trade Review, died Saturday at 356 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. William A. Blake, his son, died at South Portland, Me., surviving his father only forty-eight hours. He was also connected with the millinery trade.

EDWARD F. CROKER, 60 years old, for many years Superintendent of a shoe manufacturing concern at Brockton, Mass., is dead at the home of his daughter, at 68 Rutledge Avenue, East Orange.

NATHAN RUSSELL, a real estate dealer, died on Saturday at his home, 197 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge.

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Corsets	3.85 to 10.00

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NEWTON IN THE CITY TEMPLE

American Pastor Preaches His First Sermon to London Congregation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 27.—The Rev. Dr. J. Fort Newton, formerly of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, began his ministry in the City Temple today, preaching to immense congregations. The pulpit was draped with an American flag sent from the Church of the Divine Paternity in New York, intertwined with the Union Jack. Before the closing voluntary the congregation sang "America," this being the first time it was ever heard in an English church.

Preaching at the morning service, Dr. Newton said:

"Your country and my country are trying to keep the good ship the earth from being torpedoed and sunk in brutality. If Columbia has been slow to emerge from her policy of isolation she is the more clear-sighted and determined today. Today two mighty people whose hearts, aims, and ideals are now for the first time in history one, and who are one in arms, are fighting together that liberty, justice, and mercy may not vanish from the earth."

FAINTS AS HE GIVES ALARM.

Gas Fumes Overcome Man Calling for Aid on Telephone.

Poisonous gas from a water heater yesterday sent fumes into every room of the house of Wallace W. Walch at 129 South Seventh Avenue, Whitestone, and overcame four members of the family before they could raise the windows.

After lighting the gas under the water heater in the kitchen Mr. Walch walked upstairs to the bathroom. In a few minutes he smelled the fumes and tried to open a window. Failing in this he rushed to the telephone. His only words before he fell unconscious were: "For heaven's sake hurry hours." The operators in the Flushing telephone exchange sent Dr. Robert A. Adams to the house. He found Mr. Walch on the floor by the telephone; Mrs. Walch was unconscious on the kitchen floor. Wilbur, 16 years old, was overcome on the stairs as he ran to his father's assistance, and Frank, aged 10, fell as he was trying to open a window. Frank remained unconscious for several hours.

Physicians at the hospital said that the fumes caused by imperfect combustion of the gas were more deadly than the gas itself, and added that in a few minutes the whole family would have been dead.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KAPLAN.—May 23, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaplan, a daughter.
LEVY.—May 21, Sydenham Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Levy, a daughter.
ROBINSON.—May 21, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Robinson, a daughter.
SANDER.—May 21, 7 East Tremont Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Sander, a daughter.
SIMON.—May 22, 514 West 114th St., May 22, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Simon, a son.
STONE.—May 22, 837 East 234 St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Stone, a son.

Engaged.

ABRAMS — WOLFSHEIM. — Madeleine C. Wolfsheim to Jac Abrams.
BACH—FRANKENTHALER.—Lavinia Frankenthaler to David P. Bach.
BERNARD—WALLACH.—Esther G. Wallach to Milton Bernard.
BIELFELD—ISAAC.—Martha Isaac to Albert J. Bielfield.
BLACK—MARKS.—Pearl Marks to Alex F. Black.
BLOCH—CASE.—Ethel Case to Charles J. Bloch.
CLARKE — DINNING.—Louise Dinning to Charles E. Clarke.
FEINE—LEWIS.—Maude Lewis to Joseph G. Feine.
HEINRICH—OCHS.—Florence H. Ochs to M. Milton Heinrich.
KANNENGIESER—WACHNER.—Celia Wachner to Max Kannengieser.
KAUFMANN—BACH.—Tessie V. Bach to Gerson Kaufmann.
KEPPLER—RONES.—Lillian Rones to Henry Keppler.
KRUGMAN—GREENBERG.—Leah Greenberg to Harry A. Krugman.
KUNIN—JACOBSON.—Sylvia Jacobson to Morris H. Kunin.
LONDON—COHEN.—Stella Cohen to William A. London.
MAGID—ROSE.—Fannie R. Rose to Maxwell Magid.
MANDELBAUM—NEGER.—Elaine Neger to Max Mandelbaum.
MILLER—ECKERT.—Ruth Eckert to Dr. Morris A. Miller.
PAPERLE—GREENBERG.—Rose Greenberg to Sam Paperle.
REICH—SCHWARTZ.—Lillian Schwartz to Harry Reich.
SCHLOSSMAN—SAX.—Lucilla Sax to William M. Schlossman.
SHANK—FRIEDMAN.—Viola Friedman to Michael Shank.
SILBERSTEIN—ECKSTEIN.—Anna Eckstein to Joseph Silberstein.
SILVERMAN—BARON.—Flossye M. Baron to Dr. I. Jerome Silverman.
SONIN—ROTH.—Florence Roth to Charles Sonin.
STERN — SALOMON.—Anna Salomon to Charles Stern.
WORBY—ODES.—Jane Odes to Irving Worby.

Married.

KING — LEA. — Mrs. Isaac Cryder Lea of Staten Island announces the marriage of her daughter Eleanor McKay to Mr. Eric Ture King, son of Mrs. and the late Capt. Adolph King of Arrochar, at 210 Davis Av., West New Brighton, on Saturday, May 26.
LEITCH—PAGE.—At Oakland, N. J., on Saturday, May 26, by the Rev. Karl Reiland, Phyllis, daughter of Edward D. Page, to Nelson Carver Leitch.
MARVIN—MURRAY.—On May 26, 1917, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Dr. William F. Kettle, Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, to Mr. Walter Sands Marvin.
SNIDER—GREBE.—On May 26, at the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, May C. Grebe to Franklin M. Snider.
FRANK—MILLER.—May 27, Alda L. Miller to Harry S. Frank.
GREENBERGER — FRIEDMAN.—May 20, Helen Friedman to Dr. Arthur J. Greenberger.
ROTHEIM—PLATT.—May 20, Pauline Platt to Maxwell Rotheim.
SAMUELS—SUGARMAN.—May 20, Mina Sugarman to Jerome Samuels.

Brooklyn.

LAHM—POLLACK.—May 22, Renee Pollack to Mortimer Lahm.
SHANNON—RIGGS.—May 24, Emily A. Riggs to Albert J. Shannon.

Newark.

SMITH—GODFREY.—May 23, Beatrice N. Godfrey to Arthur H. Smith.

Died.

AHERN. — Suddenly, May 26, William F., brother of the late Dr. George J. Ahern. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Tuesday, May 29, at 10 A. M. Interment private.
AVILES.—Simon, aged 46. Services "FUNERAL CHURCH," (Campbell's,) Broadway, 66th St. Time later.

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Died.

BAILL.—Entered into rest on Sunday, May 27, 1917, Charles E. Ball, aged 49 years, husband of Mary E. Ball, (nee Powers.) Funeral services at his late residence, 885 West End Av., corner 103d St., on Tuesday, May 29, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.
BARRON.—Peacefully, in her fifty-fourth year, early Saturday morning, May 26, 1917, at Roosevelt Hospital, Mabel Wilson Barron, beloved wife of George D. Barron, and devoted mother of Mrs. Philip R. Mallory and Mrs. Richard C. Hunt. Funeral services from the family residence, Villa Aurora, Forest Av., Rye, N. Y., at 10:30 o'clock, Monday morning, the 28th inst. Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, and Webster Groves, Mo., papers please copy.
CLUNZ.—On May 25, Grace, beloved wife of George William Clunz. Funeral from St. Joseph's, Washington Place and 6th Av., Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.
CRANE.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Saturday morning, May 26th, Frederick Barnard Crane, son of the late Henry D. and Julia Seymour Crane, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral service at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 73d Street, Tuesday, May 29th, at 3:30 P. M.
FRECH.—Minna Wilhelmina, (nee Bergmann,) widow of Dr. August F. Frech and mother of Alfred Frech and Olga Burgdorf, peacefully after a long illness, in her 75th year, on May 27. Service at Emanuel Lutheran Church, Lexington Av., corner 88th St., on Tuesday, May 29, at 11 A. M. Funeral private.
FREEDMAN.—On May 27, after a brief illness at his residence, 74 Vermilyea Av., David, in his 66th year, beloved husband of Celia, father of Jacob, Irving, and Pauline Beck. Services Tuesday, May 29, 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.
FRIEDMAN. — People, on May 27, beloved mother of Edward, Herman, Max, Bonnie, Murray. Funeral Monday, May 28, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, 1,913 Lexington Av. Please omit flowers.
ISAACS.—On May 26, Sarah Yvonne, daughter of the late Rev. S. M. Isaacs and Jane Isaacs, after a lingering illness at her home, 17 East 89th St. Funeral private.
JENNINGS.—Emily, on May 27, 1917. Services Tuesday afternoon at her late residence, 350 East 226th St., 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn, private.
KELEHER.—Suddenly, at his home, 120 Boston Post Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., on May 26, 1917, John F. Keleher. Funeral from his home on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, where a mass will be said at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.
KELLEY.—Suddenly, May 25, at Albany, N. Y., Elizabeth Eagleson, wife of Dr. Linwood B. Kelley of Manchester, Vt., and daughter of the late Judge and Deklyn Eagleson. Services at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, Monday, May 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.
KNAPP.—At Elmhurst, L. I., Charles Roland Knapp, eldest son of Charles Innes and Ellen M. Knapp, aged 31 years. Funeral service at the residence of his father, 23 Forley St., on Monday, May 28, at 8 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday, 12 M.
LEE.—On Sunday, May 27, 1917, at his residence, Hackensack, N. J., Frederick Ross, son of the late Eleanor and Henry W. Lee. Funeral private, at convenience of his family.
LOU.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Charlie, aged 45. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Monday, 10 o'clock. Lin Sing Society and Chinese Merchants' Association please notice.
MARTIN.—On Sunday, May 27, Emma M. Martin, beloved wife of Albert E. Martin. Funeral at her late residence, 824 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Tuesday evening, May 29. Interment private, at Ridgewood, N. J.
MAYER. — On Saturday evening, Josephine D., beloved sister of the late Leon M. David Mayer and Mrs. T. Mayer and sister of Dr. Max D. Mayer. Funeral at 10 A. M. Tuesday, May 29, from 208 Lenox Av. Interment at Mount Zion Cemetery, Atlanta papers please copy.
MORGAN.—Rev. John F., Prefect of Studies at Cathedral College, this city. Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Tuesday, May 29, at 10 A. M.; Divine Office at 9:30 A. M. Remains will lie in state from Sunday evening until the funeral hour in the Chapel of the Eternal Priesthood of Jesus, Cathedral College, 462 Madison Av. Reverend clergy, relatives, and friends are respectfully invited.
O'DONNELL.—Mary F. O'Donnell, nee Kiernan, suddenly, at her late residence, 2,348 University Av., mother of Eugene, Joseph Hugh, Harry Kiernan, Marie and Vincent O'Donnell. Funeral Tuesday at 10 A. M. from Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road, Bronx. Boston papers please copy.
OLIVER.—On Saturday, May 26, 1917, Minnie Oliver. Funeral services will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Phipard, 446 Class

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

If the stock market is a reliable barometer of approaching changes in the industrial situation the United States is now entering upon an era of even greater activity in manufacturing than that which has been experienced since the Allies began to place orders here running into hundreds of millions of dollars. The Stock Exchange last week enjoyed a great increase in activity, nearly all of which converged upon issues of manufacturing companies which are expected to be the recipients of tremendous orders both from this Government and from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia. Transactions averaged well over a million shares a day. They were nearly twice the amount of those of the previous week, itself a fairly active period, as the rising market was then getting under good headway. The advances extended through nearly the entire list, although they were moderate in the rails. More than a million and three-quarter shares of Steel changed hands in the six days, bringing about a net advance of 11¾ points. The copper shares were only slightly less in demand, although the activity was divided among a greater number of issues. The bull movement had its origin in the buying by professional traders, who realized that it was scarcely conceivable that the vast sum of money proposed to be spent here in the next few months could be distributed among industrial corporations and railroads without expanding sharply their net profits. Until a few days ago the expression of this view through advancing quotations was checked by a fear that, while giving with one hand, the Federal Government might take away with the other through drastic increases in business taxes. It is an inescapable conclusion that a considerable share of the vast sums which must be added to normal Government revenues will have to be paid by business in the form of new taxes, but the wisdom of so apportioning the new burdens that they will stimulate rather than restrict personal and corporate initiative is manifest, and has been so recognized by the Senate Finance Committee in its revision of the crude revenue measure turned over by the lower house.

The public looked on the rising market at first with indifference and then with distrust. It is now in stocks again and apparently prepared to carry the movement further. Nothing so attracts a buyer as sudden and repeated advances in prices. It is an old phenomenon that people who will not buy stocks at low levels in a dull market will rush to pay much higher prices for them when a bull movement has become plainly indicated. If the current market was fanned into life by artificial means it was soon supplied with more substantial stimulation in developments both at home and abroad. The Russian situation was more of a factor two weeks ago than last week. It is hoped that the situation there is bettering, but news from Petrograd is rather discouraging. The newest democracy is passing through its crucial stage, and it is doubtful if the military force, never fully exerted against the Teutons, can be counted upon to do much more in the near future than hold the armies of the Kaiser on the eastern front. Of more importance was the announcement made by Lloyd George in the House of Commons of a distinct improvement in the food situation in England resulting from a more effective campaign against the submarines. The effect of that announcement was seen in a sharp advance in steamship shares and in a jump in cotton to new high levels for the season. The stock market was more directly affected, however, by the action of the Senate Finance Committee in striking out the most obnoxious features of the new Tax bill.

It is highly desirable that any additional levy upon business to meet the cost of war should bear, as far as possible, upon the enterprises that benefit by war. The House would have collected 16 per cent. upon the profits of all corporations after an exemption of 8 per cent., which was evidently settled upon as a fair and normal rate of return. Under this arrangement many inequalities would have resulted, particularly in the case of the railroads which, while doing a record gross business, are not relatively as profitable now as before the war. The Senate proposes to adopt the English system, or an improvement upon it, by taking the average earnings of recent years as a basis for determining what constitute excess profits. True excess profits found in this way can be made to bear a much higher tax without inflicting injury upon business. To take a concrete case, if it were found that the United States Steel Corporation's average net earnings for the period selected were $100,000,000 a year, a tax even as high, perhaps, as 50 per cent. might be levied against the increase in 1917 over $100,000,000 without forcing the company to curtail expenditures for additions or to reduce its dividends. The House proposed to increase the tax on incomes to a point that would have automatically impaired the investing ability of many persons subject to the higher taxes, and in so doing would have materially reduced the total income against which collections would apply in subsequent years. Even with the modification proposed by the Senate this tax is to be very much increased. The decision to take off the 5 per cent. tax on automobiles to be paid at the factory and to replace it with a tax on cars now in use was decided to keep the plants running at capacity in order that they may turn out a large number of trucks that may be needed for the war.

There was another factor underlying last week's improvement in sentiment of which less was heard. This was the discovery that the Liberty Loan had at last gained momentum enough practically to assure its successful flotation. Those who are drawing invidious comparisons between the rate at which subscriptions were made to this loan and the remarkable success of similar offerings which have been made on the Continent overlook two important differences: the first, that only a very small proportion of the citizens of the United States, probably less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the population, had ever bought bonds; the second, that to nine people out of ten the United States' share in the world war is not yet a reality. We are still far removed from the horrors of the conflict, which brought home to every European the necessity for marshaling his resources for the aid of his Government. The visit of the British and French commissions did something to remove this feeling of aloofness; the arrival of the American destroyers in British waters and the landing of the first expeditionary force of engineers was directly responsible for an increase in subscriptions. The total amount offered has not yet been subscribed, nor can it even be said that the goal is in sight, but the awakening of small investors is proceeding at a cumulative pace. A great deal of missionary work has been necessary in this initial offering that will not have to be repeated. It is doubtful if the remaining $3,000,000,000 of bonds authorized can be sold at the maximum rate of interest, 3½ per cent., provided by the law, but whether the next offering, which is likely to be made in the Fall, carries the original rate or an increase to 4 per cent., it is certain that the subscriptions will be more nearly automatic as a result of the spread of the educational movement which has been so ably brought about by bankers in co-operation with the Government authorities.

LONDON MARKET FIRMER.

Our Prospective Military Assistance One of the Stimulating Factors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 27.—The approach of the Whitsun holiday tended to restrict business in stocks, but general influences are still favorable, and the absence of selling has enabled values to continue their improvement. News of the probability of early military assistance in Europe from America has created widespread enthusiasm. Other stimulating factors last week were the continued successes on the Italian and French fronts and the practical settlement of the engineers' strike in this country.

Investment markets have a good tone, although interest is limited, and the consistent strength of foreign bonds, especially Russian, is in response to the steadily improving political prospect. The railroad markets were mostly reactionary last week, with the chief feature a heavy fall in Denvers, in consequence of the adverse judgment in the Western Pacific case, and a moderate amount of local selling by holders who believe the outlook for the company is very discouraging.

Speculative securities were more interesting, and there was a further considerable recovery in Russian mining shares.

The Prime Minister on Friday gave encouraging accounts of the recent successes against German submarines and announced the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest.

BOURSE'S TONE DULL.

Optimism Now Felt Over Russia's Political Difficulties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 27.—The Bourse closed dull in the absence of any special developments in the war and because of the approach of Whitsuntide. M. Ribot's declaration of policy and of the Allies' war aims has created a good impression in financial circles. Russia's internal difficulties still occupy a great deal of attention, but an optimistic tone prevails as to the final solution.

Russian shares were fairly well maintained, especially industrials. Bakou closing at 1660. Some banks, however, were weaker, Russo-Asiatique closing at 715. The copper group was firm, Utah closing at 674 and May at 191. Mexicans closed weaker. On account of the strikes, French railways were weaker. Rubbers were firm.

Some excitement was caused by demonstrations made by the dressmakers who were out on strike during the week. They were joined by women workers from some of the large banks, many of them receiving pay of 3 francs daily. The banks, however, were quoted firm at the Bourse on the prospect of an immediate settlement of all legitimate demands.

Figures for the week's losses by German submarines show the continued progress made by the Allies in their countermeasures. The war loan is quoted at 87.80.

Gold in the vaults of the Bank of France amounts to 3,235,415,117 francs. Gold held abroad totals 2,083,740,405 francs. Advances on account of the war foot up 10,400,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign Governments amount to 2,450,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 26, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,672,382	78,846,639
Same period a year ago.	3,813,967	71,604,450

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.66	79.45	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	89.16	87.67	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	ADVANCE RUMELY	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ 2¾
200	Ajax Rubber	71	71	71	..
7,000	Alaska Gold Mines	6¼	5	5⅝	— ⅝
1,300	Alaska Juneau	5½	4¼	4½	— 1
20,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	26	29½	+ 2½
2,100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	85¼	84	85¼	+ 1¼
1,900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	94¾	93	94¾	+ 1⅞
300	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	101	101	101	..
17,800	Am. Beet Sugar	94½	90½	94	+ 4
15	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
100	Am. Brake Shoe & F.	103	103	103	+ 1
89,800	Am. Can	52	45⅝	52	+ 6⅝
530	Am. Can pf.	108¾	105	108¾	+ 3⅝
37,400	Am. Car & Fdy.	74¾	69	74¼	+ 6
400	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116½	116	116¼	+ ⅛
1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	42	41¼	41¼	+ 3¾
20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96	96	96	..
6,900	Am. Hide & Leather.	15	12½	14⅝	+ 2⅛
6,200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	64¾	60	64½	+ 5½
500	Am. Ice Securities	27	26¾	26¾	— 1⅛
16,800	Am. Linseed	22¼	21¼	22¼	+ 1⅜
11,350	Am. Linseed pf	58¾	56¾	58¼	+ 1¼
63,200	Am. Locomotive	74¼	68¾	73⅞	+ 4⅞
450	Am. Locomotive pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
1,500	Am. Malting	10	9½	10	+ ⅝
1,700	Am. Malting 1st pf.	58	55¼	58	+ 2
93,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	106½	102½	*106⅛	+ 5⅝
600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113	112½	113	+ 1
2,450	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	98½	97½	98¼	— ¼
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	90¾	90¾	90¾	— 3
100	Do. trust rects.	91	91	91	— 2
21,610	Am. Steel Foundries.	68¼	63	68¼	+ 5¼
6,000	Am. Sugar Refining.	112	109½	110	— ⅝
300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117	116½	116⅞	— ⅛
8,300	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	32½	30	30½	..
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	90	90	90	..
5,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122⅞	120¾	122⅞	+ 2⅞
1,500	Am. Tobacco	197½	192	197½	+ 7½
700	Am. Tobacco pf., new	103½	100¼	103⅝	+ 3⅝
25,950	Am. Woolen	55	50¼	54½	+ 3⅞
653	Am. Woolen pf.	97¾	97⅛	97½	..
925	Am. Writing P. pf.	45	40	45	+ 5½
6,100	Am. Zinc L. & S.	35⅞	32	35⅛	+ 3⅛
800	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	66	64⅞	66	+ 3
194,400	Anaconda Copper	87	80½	86½	+ 6⅝
200	Associated Oil	63	63	63	— ½
13,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102¼	100	101½	+ 1⅜
1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97½	96½	97	— ¼
700	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	16	14	16	+ 1
670	Atlantic Coast Line	111	110	111	+ 1
41,700	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	109½	103½	108	+ 4⅞
400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	62¾	61	62¾	+ 1¾
85,800	BALDWIN LOCO.	64⅝	58¼	63¼	+ 4¾
400	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
14,800	Baltimore & Ohio	71¼	69⅛	71	+ 1⅞
500	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	69⅞	70	+ ⅝
500	Barrett Co.	112	109	112	+ 3½
200	Do. sub. rects., f. p.	111	110⅝	110⅝	+ 5⅝
2,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
3,000	Bethlehem Steel	143½	137	143½	+ 8½
195,030	Do. Class B tem.cfs	131¾	128¼	130⅞	+ 9
300	Do. preferred	120	120	120	— 1
2,900	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	60¼	58¼	60	+ 2½
1,300	Burns Brothers	99⅞	95¼	*99⅞	+ 2⅞
100	Butterick Co.	15	15	15	— 1½
5,700	Butte & Superior	47¾	43⅝	47¼	+ 3⅝
900	CAL. PACKING	38¼	36¾	38¼	..
5,800	Cal. Petroleum	22⅝	20	22½	+ 2⅝
2,800	Cal. Petroleum pf.	53	49	53	+ 3½
1,000	Calumet & Arizona	81	80	81	+ 1
8,500	Canadian Pacific	162¾	159¾	161½	+ 1
131,900	Central Leather Co.	95½	86⅝	95⅛	+ 8⅛
300	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	112	111¾	112	+ 2
15	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
5,200	Cerro de Pasco	37½	36¼	37¼	+ ¾
2,700	Chandler Motor	91¼	86	91¼	+ 4¼
12,200	Ches. & Ohio	59⅝	57⅝	59¼	+ 1½
500	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
1,000	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	33⅞	32	32	— ⅞
18,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74⅝	72¾	73½	— ¼
1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	114½	113	114¼	+ ¼
2,900	Chi. & Northwest'n	112¼	110⅝	112	+ 1⅞
100	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	153	153	153	— 7
3,900	Chi., R. I. & P. cfs. of dep. 2d pd.	42¼	41½	41⅝	+ 1⅝
2,600	Chi., R. I. & P., w. i.	33¾	33⅛	33¼	+ ¼
1,100	Chi. R.I.&P.7% pf.,w.i.	77	76⅛	76⅞	+ ⅞
1,400	Chi.,R.I.&P.6% pf.,w.i.	66½	65¾	66½	— 1
100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	100	100	100	— 7
21,500	Chile Copper	24⅛	21⅞	23⅞	+ 1⅞
37,500	Chino Copper	60⅝	55⅝	59⅝	+ 4⅞
600	C., C., C. & St. L.	40½	38	40½	+ 2½
100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— 3⅝
100	Cluett, Peabody	98½	98½	98½	— ¾
43,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55⅝	51½	54⅝	+ 3¾
700	Colorado & Southern.	26	25	25½	+ 2½
100	Col. & South'n 1st pf.	55	55	55	+ 4½
4,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	41¾	40½	40⅞	+ ⅞
200	Computing Tab Rec.	40	39	39	+ ¾
5,800	Con. Gas	109½	107	108½	+ 1
400	Con. Gas, Balt.	113	112⅞	113	..
3,500	Continental Can	96½	92¾	96	+ 2½
195,600	Corn Products Ref.	32⅝	25	32¼	+ 6⅞
4,000	Corn Products Ref. pf	104	101	104	+ 2¼
226,000	Crucible Steel	79½	69	79½	+11⅝
600	Crucible Steel pf.	110	107½	110	+ 3
62,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	45½	42½	44¾	+ ¾
1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	92	90½	92	+ 1½
1,100	Cuban Am. Sugar	185	180¼	185	— 5
150	Cuban Am. Sugar pf.	101	101	101	+ 1½
400	DEERE & CO. pf.	98¾	98	98¾	— 1¼
10,200	Delaware & Hudson	116	108¾	110	— 5⅞
600	Del., Lack. & West'n.	215	210	210	— 5
1,400	Den. & Rio Grande	9	5½	7½	— 1½
7,500	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	21	12⅞	15	— 6¼
72	Detroit Edison Co.	120½	119½	119¾	..
50	Detroit United Ry.	112	112	112	..
18,000	Distillers Securities	19¾	16¼	16½	— 1⅞
1,600	Dome Mines	12½	11½	12½	+ ⅞
400	Driggs-Seabury	72	72	72	+ 3½
400	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8	8	8	— ⅝
300	ELEC. STORAGE B.	62	60¾	62	+ 1
5,600	Elkhorn Coal	33	30¾	33	..
34,200	Erie	25⅝	24¼	25	+ ⅝
5,500	Erie 1st pf.	38¼	37	37½	+ 1½
3,400	Erie 2d pf.	29½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
300	FED. MINING & S.	14¼	14	14¼	+ 3
900	Fed. Mining & S. pf.	43¼	39⅛	43¼	+ 5¾
200	Fisher Body pf.	89	89	89	— 1
1,300	GASTON, WM. & W.	33	31¼	33	+ 2
10	General Chemical	220	220	220	..
15	General Chemical pf.	112	112	112	..
5,300	General Electric	161¾	158	161⅞	+ 3⅞
76,400	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	110	103½	109⅝	+ 6⅞
500	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	88½	87½	88⅛	+ ⅛
7,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53½	49	53½	+ 3
3,400	Granby Consol.	86¾	81	86	+ 6
9,600	Gt. Northern pf.	108	105½	107	+ 1⅝
53,400	Gt. Northern cfs. for ore properties	36	33⅝	35¾	+ 2
3,130	Greene-Cananea Cop.	45½	42¾	45½	+ 3¼
5,700	Gulf States Steel	131	124	129	+ 4
200	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	108	107½	107½	+ ½
25	HOMESTAKE MIN.	113	113	113	..
700	ILL. CENTRAL	102⅝	101⅛	101½	+ ⅝
164,700	Inspiration Copper	65⅛	57¾	64½	+ 7
6,300	Interboro Con.	10½	9	10⅛	+ 1⅛
8,600	Interboro Con. pf.	59⅛	54¾	59	+ 5
2,200	Int. Agricultural	21⅞	20	20⅛	— 1⅛
2,100	Int. Agricultural pf.	54	51¼	52⅞	— ⅜
900	Int. Harvester, N. J.	114	113	114	+ 1
300	Int. Harvester, N.J., pf	115	114	114	— 3
1,000	Int. Harvester Corp.	76	74	74	— 5
64,700	Int. Mer. Marine	31	27½	29⅞	+ 2⅛
138,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	85½	79¼	83½	+ 2½
61,700	Int. Nickel	42⅞	37½	42½	+ 1¼
13,400	Int. Paper	39⅞	37½	39	+ 1¾
500	Int. Paper pf.cfs.of d.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..
200	JEWEL TEA	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
3,800	KAN.CITY SOUTH'N	22	20⅞	22	+ 1
100	Kan. City Southern pf	54½	54½	54½	+ 1⅝
300	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	114½	112	112	— 8
1,400	Kelly Springf'd Tire	54	49	49½	— 1½
111,200	Kennecott Copper	50⅝	45⅞	49½	+ 3⅞
134,800	LACK. STEEL	98⅞	92	97⅞	+ 6⅞
500	L. E. & Western	16	15¼	16	— ⅛
100	L. E. & Western pf.	33	33	33	+ 3
2,900	Lee Rubber Tire	19	17¾	17¾	— ¼
5,900	Lehigh Valley	64	60⅞	62	— ½
200	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	118	119	..
700	Long Island	43	39½	43	+ 3
600	Do. trust rects.	39⅞	39	39	— ½
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18	18	18	..
200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	199¾	199½	199¾	— ¼
870	Louis. & Nash.	129¼	125⅛	127½	+ 2½
300	MACKAY COS.	84	83	84	+ 2
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64½	64½	..
800	Manhattan Elevated	118⅞	118	119	+ 1½
200	Manhattan Shirt	68	68	68	— 2
19,100	Maxwell Motors	50⅞	46⅞	50⅞	+ 1⅞
1,200	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	67½	65¼	67½	+ 3
1,400	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	32	30	32	+ 2
200	May Dept. Stores pf.	106	106	106	..
102,500	Mexican Petroleum	98½	91¾	98	+ 7⅝
200	Mexican Petroleum pf	94	93	94	+ 3
21,700	Miami Copper	41¼	40	41⅛	+ 1⅛
103,200	Midvale Steel	64⅝	59⅞	63¾	+ 4¾
1,700	Minn. & St. Louis	18¼	17	18¼	+ 2¼
1,000	Minn., St. P. & S.S. M	108	103	106	+ 2⅞
1,200	Minn., Kan. & Texas.	6⅝	6	6¼	— ⅜
225	Missouri Pacific	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
11,752	Do. trust rects.	8⅝	6½	7⅛	— ⅛
150	Do. 1st asst. paid	19	19	19	..
2,000	Do. full paid	58¼	57	57	..
24,525	Do. when issued	28½	26¾	27⅞	— ½
600	Do. pf., w. i.	56½	56	56	— 1¼
3,200	Montana Power	102	99	100	+ 2⅛
300	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	112	111	111	— 1½
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71	71	71	+ 8
49,600	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	39⅞	33½	39	+ 5½
500	Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	98	97	97¾	+ 2¾
2,100	Nat. Lead	57⅞	56½	57¾	+ 1⅝
500	Nat. Lead pf.	109⅛	109	109⅛	+ 4⅛
100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	6	6	6	— ¼
19,200	Nevada Con. Copper	26	24	25⅞	+ 1⅞
3,900	New York Air Brake.	154	146¼	153	+ 7
16,700	New York Central	91½	89	91⅞	+ 2⅜
200	New York, C. & St.L.	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
600	New York Dock	19	14	17	+ 3¼
100	New York Dock pf.	38	38	38	+ 4
26,900	New York N. H. & H.	39⅝	32⅞	36	— 3
900	New York, Ont. & W.	22½	21	21½	— ¼
2,800	Norfolk & Western	124	121	123½	+ 2½
100	Norfolk & West. pf.	82	82	82	— 1
200	North American	64½	64	64½	+ 2½
9,600	Northern Pacific	103½	101¼	103½	+ 2¼
300	Nova Scotia	93½	92	93½	— 1½
49,070	OHIO CITIES GAS.	139½	135	136¾	+ 2¾
1,800	Ohio Fuel Supply	51	48¼	51	+ 3¾
1,800	Ontario Mining	6	5½	6	+ ⅝
900	Owens Bottle Machine	95	93	93¾	+ 3
8,000	PACIFIC MAIL	25⅝	23¾	24½	+ 1
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26½	26½	26½	..
200	Pan Am. Tel. & T. pf.	93	92	93	+ 1½
7,480	Pennsylvania R. R.	53	52	52⅞	— ¾
7,600	People's Gas, Chicago	77	70⅞	73	— 4
1,400	Pere Marquette	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ¾
800	Philadelphia Co.	33¾	33	33¾	— ⅝
555	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	75	72	72	+ 6
69,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	51¼	47¼	51	+ 3¼
700	Pitts. Coal pf.cfs.of d.	116¼	113	116½	+ 3⅝
25	Pitts. Steel pf.	90½	90½	90½	..
13,200	Pitts. & West Va.	28¼	26⅞	27¼	— ¼
1,550	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	64	63	64	..
6,900	Pressed Steel Car	78	74	78	+ 4½
300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102	102	102	+ 1
500	Public Service, N. J.	120	118	120	..
1,755	Pullman Co.	145½	143	144	— 2
13,300	RY. STEEL SPRING.	54¼	52	54	+ 2⅝
600	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	104	99¼	100¾	+ 3¾
71,250	Ray Con. Copper	31⅞	29½	31½	+ 2
166,950	Reading	94⅝	88⅞	93⅝	+ 4⅝
360	Reading 1st pf.	40	39⅝	39¾	— ¼
300	Reading 2d pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
234,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	93⅞	84⅝	92⅞	+ 8¾
1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	105⅞	102⅝	104	+ 2
7,000	Royal Dutch t. r.	65¾	63⅝	65	+ 1¾
3,200	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18	16¾	17½	..
100	St. L. & San Fran pf	28	28	28	— 1
500	St. L. Southwestern	29	28½	28½	— ¼
100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	48	48	48	+ 2
1,700	Saxon Motor	39	37⅞	38½	— ¼
300	Seaboard Air Line	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ½
1,500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ½
2,800	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	176½	165⅝	176½	+ 9½
9,300	Shattuck-Arizona	28½	26	28½	+ 2½
28,900	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	55¾	53	55¾	+ 3¼
18,900	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	63⅝	53⅞	63	+ 9
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	93	93	93	..
15,200	Southern Pacific pf.	94½	92¼	94	+ 2¼
600	So. Porto Rico Sugar.	200	195	200	+23
15	So. Porto Rico S. pf.	112	112	112	..
37,250	Southern Railway	27¼	25	27¼	+ 2
2,700	Southern Railway pf.	55⅝	54¼	55⅝	+ 2
67,300	Studebaker Co.	87½	79¼	87	+ 7
720	Studebaker Co. pf.	101½	96⅞	101¼	..
100	Stutz Motor	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¾
7,400	Superior Steel	49¾	45¾	45¾	— 2¼
200	Superior Steel 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
3,600	TENN. COP. & C.	17	16¼	16¼	— ¼
33,800	Texas Co.	223	208	221¼	+18⅝
1,800	Texas & Pacific	16	15	16	+ 1
3,800	Third Avenue	21	19⅛	20	+ 2
21,900	Tobacco Products	55⅞	52⅝	55⅝	+ 3
4,175	Transue & W.Steel F.	47	44⅝	46½	+ 2½
650	Twin City Rap. Tran.	88	86⅝	86¾	— ½
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	96½	96½	96½	+ 1½
100	Union Bag & Paper	11	11	11	+ 1
1,200	Union Bag & P., new.	87	75½	87	+ 9
37,800	Union Pacific	137¾	135¾	137¼	+ 2¼
800	Union Pacific pf.	80	78¼	80	+ 2⅝
11,800	United Alloy Steel	46	43½	46	+ 2
7,600	United Cigar Stores	101	98	99½	+ 1½
100	United Drug 2d pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ 1¼
4,210	United Fruit	141	135½	139	+ 1⅞
400	United Rys. Invest.	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
400	United Rys. Inv. pf.	16	16	16	— 1
5,500	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	22½	21	22½	+ 1¾
140,640	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	138	127¾	137¾	+ 8¾
200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	100	99¾	100	+ 1¼
300	U. S. Realty & Imp.	14	12½	12½	— ½
6,700	U. S. Rubber	58	56¼	57¼	+ 1¾
1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103	104½	104½	— ½
15,100	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	63	56½	63	+ 7
800	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	51¾	51	51¾	+ ¾
1,916,900	U. S. Steel	134¾	123¼	134¼

152%

Increase in Gross Earnings for the month of April, 1917, as compared with April, 1916, is the record of Cities Service Company. No temporary prosperity produced this result.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 26, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$16,998,500	$444,065,800	Average price 40 bonds..	83.49	83.25	89.48	83.25
Same period last year	25,125,000	448,845,450	Same period a year ago..	87.31	87.25	87.35	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	74½	74	74½	11
Alaska G. M. cv.6s,A	68½	67	67	13
Alaska U. S. M. cv.6s,B	66	66	66	7
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	80	80	80	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100	100	100	8
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	103	102	102½	35
Am. Bids & L. 6s	103	102½	102½	6
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88	87½	88	72
Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s	99¼	98½	98½	297
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	100	100	6
Am. Thread 4s	94	93½	93½	5
Am. Wt Paper 5s	87½	87	87½	8
Ann Arbor 4s	63½	63½	63½	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	91½	91	91½	29
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90½	89½	90	425
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80½	80½	80½	2
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	82	82	82	4
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	101¾	101½	101¾	25
A., T. & S.F.cv. 4s,'55	102	100½	102	22
A.,T.&S.F.,C.&A.4½s	93½	93½	93½	4
A. & C.A.L.1st 5s,S.E.	96¾	97	99	16
Atl. Coast Line 4s	89½	88½	88½	2
Atl. C.L.,L.& N.col.4s	82½	82½	82½	2
Atl. C. Line unif. 4s	88½	88½	88½	25
BALT. & O. pr. 1.3½s	90½	90	90½	37
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	87½	86½	87½	22
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97	96½	96½	37½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	89½	88½	89½	98
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	80½	80½	80½	14
B. & O. S.W.Div.3½s	87	87	87	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100½	100½	100½	7
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100	99½	99½	11
Braden Copper 6s	95	95	95	5
Bklyn., Q. C. & S. 5s	80	80	80	2
B. R. T. 5s	95	95	95	3
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98½	97½	98½	15
Bklyn Un. El. 5s	92	92	92	2
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s,sta.	92	92	92	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	100½	99½	99½	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	96½	96½	96½	17
Canada So. con. 5s	100	99½	99½	6
Car., Clin. & Ohio 5s	85	85	85	1
Cent. Pac. 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	4
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97½	97½	97½	3
Central Leather 5s	100½	99½	99½	76
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s rog. cv. 6s	110	110	110	3
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	86	85½	85½	15
C. de Pasco con. 6s	115	115	115	29
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79½	78	79	51
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	1
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	87½	86	87½	149
Chi. & Alton 3½s	47½	47½	47½	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90½	89½	90	51
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95½	95½	96	324
C., B. & Q. ill. 4s,reg.	95¾	95¾	95¾	16
C., B. & Q., N. E. 4s	95½	95½	95½	7
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	8
C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s	90	90	90	1
C.& E. I. ref.& imp.4s	31¼	31¼	31¼	3
C. & E. I. ref. and imp. 4s, tr. rcts	21½	30½	30½	14
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	67	67	67	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, A	86½	86½	86½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	97	97	97	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	86½	85½	86½	249
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	87	87	87	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934	86½	86	86½	16
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	98½	98	98½	50
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	91½	90½	91½	75
C. M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	90	90	90	6
C.& N. W. deb. 5s,'21	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	94½	93½	93½	22
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82½	82	82	13
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	78	76½	78	10
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts. prpd.	69	69	69	419
C., R. I. & P.col.4s,P	98	98	98	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	70¾	69¾	70½	106
C.St.P.,M.&O.deb.5s	97½	97½	97½	19
Ch. Un. Sta. 4½s	95½	95½	95½	5
Chile Copper 7s	128	123	127¾	28
C.Cub.Gs.rcts.,pt.pd.	100¼	100¼	100¼	27
Cin., H. & D. 2d 4½s	90	90	90	1
C., I. St. L. & C. 4s	85¼	84	85¼	5
C.C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s	72	70¼	71	3
Clev. Sh. Line 4½s	96	96	96	3
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	10
Colorado Indust. 5s	80	80	80	10
Colorado Mid. 1st 4s	7½	7	7½	10
Col. Mid'l'd 4s, tr. r.	6¾	6½	6¾	20
Col. & So. 1st 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	2
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	80	79½	79½	32
Con. Gas conv. 6s	109	107¾	109	40
Con. Gas Balt. cv. 5s	103	102	102	10
Con. Coal Md. 5s	93	93	93	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	3
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	89½	89½	89½	10
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	99½	97½	97½	29
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	74½	74	74	12
Den.,& R. G. ref. 5s	56½	55	55¼	129
Det. Edison ref. 5s	100¾	100	100¾	6
Detroit United 4½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	5
Dist. Securities 5s	61	60	61	60
EAST. TENN., VA. & GA. con. 5s	100	100	100	1
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A 56	54½	54½	54½	5
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D 69	69¾	68¾	69	61
Erie con. 4s	79½	79½	79½	16
Erie gen. 4s	61½	61¼	61½	30
F. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	102	101½	102	12
Great Nor. ref. 4¼s	94¾	94¼	94¾	3
Gt. Falls Power 5s	99	99	99	1
Green Bay deb. B	11½	11½	11½	6
HUD. & M. ref. 5s	61½	61	61½	15
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	14½	14½	14½	9½
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	85½	85½	85½	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	82	82	82	4
Ill. Cent. & Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 4s	97	97	97	4
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	87	86½	87	18
Illinois Steel 4½s	89½	89½	89	30
Indiana Steel 5s	102	101	101	6
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	93½	91½	92¾	118
Inter.-Met. 4½s	64½	62½	64¾	90
Int.Agr.Corp.col.tr.5s	76	75	76	23
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	92¼	92	92	184
Int. Paper cv. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	47	46	46	7
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	71	71	71	2
Kansas City So. 5s	63½	63½	63½	2
Kansas City So. 5s	86½	86	86	4
Kan. City Term. 4s	84	84	84	16
Kentucky Cent. 4s	84	84	84	2
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	55	55	55	2
Kings Co. El. 4s	78	78	78	1
LACK. STL. 5s,'23	101	100½	100½	66
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	105½	99	104¾	1,839
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	3
Lake Shore 3½s	79	79	81½	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92	90¾	92	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	90¾	90¾	28
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	96¾	96¼	96¾	2
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
Liggett & Myers 7s	119	119	119	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	100¼	99	100½	7
Lorillard 5s	99½	98½	98½	8
Lou. & Nash. un. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	2
L.&N., S.&N.A.5s,'63	100	100	100	1
L.&N., A., K. & C. 4s	82	82	82	1
MAN.CON.4s, tax ex.	85½	85¼	85¼	8
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	108	108	108	1
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, C	108	108	108	2
Mdv. Steel coll. tr. 5s	93	91¾	93	23
Mich. Central 3½s	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
M., L.S. & W. 1st 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	49½	47½	48¾	6
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	88½	88	88¼	17
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	68	67½	68	6
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	40	40	40	3
Mo., K., & T. sf. 4½s	34	34	34	2
M.,K.&T. sf. 4½s, cfs	34	34	34	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	102	102	102	8
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t.r.	56¾	56¾	56¾	2
M. P. 5s, '77, t.r. rts.	104½	104½	104½	2
M. P. 4s, t.r. rects.	56¾	56¾	56¾	1
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '23	92	92	92	10
Mo. P. ref. 5s,'23,w.i.	94½	94½	94½	4
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	61¾	60	60¼	1178
Mobile & O. new 6s	108	108	108	1
Montana Power 5s	96½	95¾	96¾	12
NASH., C. & ST. L. con 5s	104	104	104	2
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	91	91	91	1
National Tube 5s	100¼	100	100¼	8
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103½	103½	103½	2
N. Y. Central deb. 6s	106¾	106½	106¾	193
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	87	86¼	87	40
N. Y. Cent.con.4s,S.A.	80	80	80	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80	79¼	79¾	17
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	90	89	90	36
N. Y. C. L.S.col.3½s	73½	73½	73½	1
N.Y.&Erie 3d ext. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	7
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	99	99	99	16
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	6
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	97¼	96	96	9
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv3½s	60	60	60	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	58	57½	58	3
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	26¼	25½	25¾	84
N. Y. State 4½s	76	76	76	6
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95¼	94	95¼	20
Norf. & West. con. 4s	90½	90¼	90½	12
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	121½	121½	121½	10
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	120	119	119¾	55
Nor. Pacific 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	53
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	88½	88½	88½	1
Northern Pacific 3s	62¾	62	62¾	135
N. S. P. 1st & r. 5s	94¾	94¼	94¾	6
ORE. S. L. ref. 4s	88	86¾	87¾	20
Ore. Short L. cons. 5s	104	104	104	2
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	83	83	83	1
PACI. T. & T. 5s	98	97½	97½	19
Penn. gtd. 4s	90½	90½	90½	5
Penn. 4s, 1948	96½	96½	96½	1
Penn. con. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	10
Pen. gen. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	33
Penn. gen. 4½s,tem.c.	96¾	96¾	96¾	348
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	88½	87½	88¼	40
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	70½	70	70	6½
P. C. C. & St. L. 4½s Series B	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Pocah. Con. Coll. 5s	93	93	93	1
Public Service 5s	88	87½	87½	45
RL. S. S., LA. T. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	30
Reading gen. 4s	91¾	91	91½	75
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100¼	100	100	327
R., W. & O. cons. 5s	102	102	102	1
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	69	68	69	6
St.L.,I.M. & S.gen.4s	97	97	97	2
St.L.,I.M. & S.unif.4s	78¼	77¾	78¼	21
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 4s,A	63½	62½	63¼	134
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 5s,B	79	77¾	79	28
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	67	66½	66½	33
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	48¼	48	48	19
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	66	64	64	16
St. L. S. W. 1st tr. 5s	64¼	64¼	64¼	3
St. L. S. W. 1st 5s	62½	62½	62½	2
St. L. S. W. 2d inc.4s	60	60	60	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	1
St.P.,M.&M.,M.Ext.4s	91	91	91	8
St. P. & K.C.S.L.4½s	63¾	63¾	63¾	2
San A. & A. P. 4s	63½	63	63	22
Seab A. L. g. 4s, sta.	78¼	78¼	78¼	14
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	64	64	64	1
Seab. A. L. adj 5s	69½	69	69½	9
So. Bell Tel. 5s	98	97½	98	23
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
So. P., S. F. Ter. 4s	79½	79½	79½	1
So Pac. conv. 5s	98½	97¾	98½	201
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82½	82	82½	194
So. Pac. ref. 4s	86½	86¼	86½	18
So. Pac. col. 4s	81	81	81	3
So. Ry. 1st 5s	98	96¾	97½	15
So. Ry. gen. 4s	97¾	95¼	97¾	17
Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s	100¾	100½	100½	5
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	98	98	98	2
TENN. COP. cv. 6s	91	90½	91	17
Texas Co. cv. 6s	103¾	103	103	40
Third Av. ref. 4s	67	66	66	17
Third Av. adj. 5s	44½	43½	44¼	102
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	55	55	55	4
Tri City 5s	97	96¾	97	6
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	93½	93	93½	49
Union Pac. ref. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	5
Union Pac. con. 4s	89	88¼	89	60½
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	34	33¾	33¾	4
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Union Trust rects.	35	35	35	10
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Eq. Tr. rects.	35¼	35	35	8
U. S. Tr. & A. M. 6s	105	104½	105	108
U. S.,R. 5s,Tr.Co.cfs.	87¾	86½	87¾	205½
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¼	101¼	101¾	116
U. S. Steel 5s	105¼	104¾	104¾	237
Utah P. & L. 5s	90¾	90	90	1
Utica El. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	1
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	97¾	97½	97½	4
Va.-Car. Chem. cv.6s	100½	99¾	99¾	19
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	96	95	96	30
Va. Mid. gen. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Western Electric 5s	100½	100½	100½	17
Western Pacific 5s	85½	85¼	85¼	95
Western M.D. 4s	69	68¾	69	5
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	88½	87	88½	6
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	3
West. E. & M. 5% n.	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Wh. & L. E. 1st 4s	73¾	73¼	73¼	1
Wilson & Co.	101½	100½	101½	17
Wisconsin C. gen. 4s	84	84	84	5

Total sales $10,817,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	19
U. S. 3s, coupon	99	99	99	5
Panama 3s, coupon	90	90	90	1
Panama 3s, reg	91	91	91	10
Ark. Pub. Sec. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	40½
Anglo-French 5s	94¾	93½	93¾	1,690
City of Bordeaux 6s	95¾	94¾	95	70
City of Lyons 6s	96	95	95	101
City of Marseilles 6s	95½	95	95	48
City of Paris 6s	101	103½	103¾	76
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1921	97¼	97¼	97¼	16
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1926	96	95½	96	26
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1931	95¾	95½	95½	22
French Gov. temp. 5s	99¾	98½	99¾	577
Japanese 4½s	86¾	86½	86¾	4
Jap.4½s,2d Ser.G.sta.	80	79½	80	23
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97¾	97	97	1,127
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99½	99¾	545
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s, 1919	97	96¾	96¾	379
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96	95¾	95¾	364
U. S. of Mex. 4s	88	88	88	7
U. S. of Mex. 5s	49	48	49	4

Total sales $6,015,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, May, 1954	91½	90	91½	23
3½s, Nov., 1954	89	89	89	18
4s, 1957	99¾	99½	99¾	5
4s, 1959	100	99½	99½	17
4½s, 1964	101½	100¾	100¾	10
4½s, 1960	101	100½	100½	17
4½s, Nov., 1917	100	100	100	1
4½s, May, 1957	105¾	105¾	105¾	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	105½	105½	105½	1
4½s, 1963	105¾	105	105¾	8
4½s, 1965	105¾	105¼	105¾	54

Total sales $159,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Va. deb. 6s, B. B. &				
Co. ctfs.	50½	50½	50½	5
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	103	103	103	2

Total sales $7,000

Grand total $16,998,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	65,965	116,464	205,530	$132,000
Tues.	59,253	121,980	204,709	89,000
Wed.	138,540	221,070	286,040	72,000
Thurs.	135,689	179,067	235,465	68,000
Friday	83,790	179,975	261,570	139,500
Sat.	78,455	150,671	177,925	103,000
Total	606,005	969,227	1,591,530	$603,500

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
16,200	Aetna Explos.	3¾	2¾	3⅜	+ ⅝
2,200	Act. cfs. of d.	3½	2¾	3½	+ ⅝
38,700	Air Reduction	88	72	83½	+14½
1,400	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 paid)	51	49	50⅝	+ 1⅝
550	Am. Stores	36	35½	36	+ ½
9,100	Am. Su. Tob.	31¼	29	29¾	- 1
100	*Am. W. Pap.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅝
700	Butt.-Judson	45	41	45	..
1,000	Br.-Am. Tob., Ord. Bearer	19	18⅝	18½	..
795	*Carbon Steel	104	95	104	+14
6,250	Car. Lt. & Pr.	3½	3	3½	+ ⅝
17,000	Carwen Steel	12⅝	11½	12¼	+ ½
600	Central Fdry.	27	25½	27	+ 2½
200	*Cent. Fdy.pf.	46	45	45	- 1
3,800	Ch. Pr. of A.	9	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
100	Chalm. Motor	11	11	11	..
2,200	Chevrolet Mot.	102	98	101	+ 6
2,200	Curtiss Aero.	27½	25	27¼	+ 1¼
1,465	Eastern Steel	118	115	115½	+ 1
8,500	*Electric Gun.	¾	⅝	⅝	- ⅛
12,800	*Elite Pl. St.	⅞	½	¾	+ ⅛
100	Emer.-Hrnat.	12¼	12	12¼	..
2,900	Emer. Phono.	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅝
2,930	E.Heaney,Inc.	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
750	Fed. Sugar	79	75	79	..
65	Fire	78	78	78	..
5,250	H. & H. Car.	40½	38	40½	+ 4
85	Holly Sug. pf.	100	99½	100	- 1
9,200	*Int. Trading, w. i.	½	⅜	⅜	- ⅛
10,700	*Int. Trading, w. i.	1½	1	1	- ½
4,600	*Jop. Ore Sp. (new)	16	16	16	+ 1
900	Keystone Tire & Rub.	16½	15	16½	..
100	*S.S.Kres. nw.	103	103	103	+ 2
8,340	*L. Torp. Bt.	10	8½	8¾	- ⅝
100	*L. Torp. Bt. 1st pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
700	Leh. Val. Coal Sales	95	84	95	..
4,100	*Lima Loco.	56¼	55	56½	+ 3⅛
20	*Lorain Steel	41	40½	40½	+ ½
21,600	Manhat. Tr.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
300	Marc. of Am.	2⅝	2½	2½	..
400	Marlin Arms ctfs.	86	84	86	+ 2½
28,200	*Maxim Mun.	2¼	1⅝	2½	+ ½
500	*Mitch. Mtrs.	51	46	51	..
1,180	*Nat. Acme	33⅝	31	31	- 2¼
22,500	*Nat. Conduit	39½	33⅝	36⅝	+ 2⅝
2,200	*N. Y. Shipb.	46	39	46	..
500	N. Y. Tran.	16⅝	16½	16⅝	..
6,400	N. A. P. & P.	5¼	4½	5¼	+ 1
2,400	*Pierce-Arrow	44	37⅝	41	+ 3
45	*Poole E. & M.	81	75	81	+ 6
8,900	*Prudl. Pict.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
6	A. O. Smith Cp.	35	35	35	..
2,200	R. T. & T. pf.	10½	9½	10¼	+ ½
3,700	*St. J. Lead	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
7,900	*Standard Mot.	14½	13½	14	- ½
2,675	*Steel & Cp.	7	6⅛	6⅞	- ⅛
1,400	St. L. Rr. Mt. & P.v. t. ctfs	36	32	36	..
200,800	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	35	31½	33⅝	..
38,300	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ 1
320	*Todd Shipyds.	85	84	85	..
4,700	U. S. S'ship Co	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	- ⅛
32,010	*U. Motors	31½	28½	31	- 2⅝
900	*Un. Paperbd.	32½	30	32	..
500	*United Sugar	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
1,250	Un. Zinc S.	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ¼
900	U. S. Aircraft	6½	5	6⅝	+ ⅛
1,320	*West I. Syn.	43	37	41	- 2
1,400	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2,000	Wright-Mart.	2	1	1	..
22,700	*W.-M. A. Cp.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	- ⅛
1,310	*W.-M. A. pf.	55	50	53	+

BUY—SELL

MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
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Wanted
American Steel Foundries 4s
Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Kansas City Railways 1st 5s
Otis Elevator 5s
For Sale
American Power & Light Com.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Lima Locomotive 6s
N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.
Rochester Syra. & East. 5s

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmast."

Will Buy
50 Atlas Powder Com.
100 Carbon Steel
100 Donnacona Paper Com. & Pfd.
100 Indian Refining
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Niles-Bement-Pond
50 National Surety
25 Scovill Manufacturing

Will Sell
100 Atlantic Holding
25 American Brass
50 Colts Arms
50 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
10 Marlin Arms 6s
100 New Haven Gas Light
25 Rome Brass & Copper
25 Taylor-Wharton Pfd.

GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Amer. Water Works Com.
Central States Elec. Com.
Cities Service Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Nor. States Power Com. Pfd. & War.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Railway & Light Com.
Southern Utilities Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
Private Wire to Philadelphia
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

American Graphophone
By-Products Coke
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Indian Refining
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

CARBON STEEL
DUNHAM & CO.
Specialists
43 Exchange Place New York
Phones 4501-2-3 Hanover.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
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Amer. Wat. Wks. Boston-Pa. Trusts.
J. G. Brill Co. Crocker Wheeler
D. L. & W. Coal East'n Kodak Co.
Federal Sugar Guar. Trust Co.
Peking Syndicate N. Y. Coal Sales
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5s, 1961
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Cities Service
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CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
30 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

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E. W. BLISS
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Cresson Consolidated Gold
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Incorporated
60 Broadway Phone Rector 963

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist publishes extended lists of unlisted securities in the Open Security Market. Best financial newspaper. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BIG WESTINGHOUSE PROFITS

Year's Earnings Far Exceed Any Previous Record of Company.

Gross earnings of $89,539,442, with a net manufacturing profit of $17,461,690 and net income available for dividends and other purposes of $18,079,880, are reported by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for the fiscal year ended March 31.

The gross earnings and net income for the year are greatly in excess of the record of any previous year in the company's history. Completion of large orders for munitions contributed largely to the results, although sales billed and net income from the regular products of the company show large gains over any preceding year.

The value of unfilled orders March 31 for the regular products of the company was $39,776,739, as compared with $22,097,995 on the corresponding date of last year. Assets include cash amounting to $12,476,520, against $8,184,941 in 1916, and accounts receivable total $32,757,632, against $9,811,217. The company's total assets were increased from $82,432,946 in 1916 to $127,542,811.

Regarding orders for war munitions, Chairman Guy E. Tripp says:

"With the exception of the contracts with the British Government for the manufacture of Russian military rifles, which are being carried out by the New England Westinghouse Company under a modified contract, the company has no uncompleted munitions contracts for foreign Governments on its books, all such contracts having been completed or canceled."

The report relates the difficulties which the New England Westinghouse Company encountered in filling the orders for rifles. In October, 1916, the Anglo-Russian Commission in New York recognized the company's claim for extensions of the original dates of delivery, and approved an arrangement based on the new dates proposed by the company. Early in the present year, however, the New England company was advised that this arrangement could not be consummated, and that a new arrangement was desired. As the result of further negotiations a modified agreement was made under which the initial order was reduced to 1,000,000 rifles at an increased price per rifle, and the time of delivery materially extended. The British Government is, however, given an option to increase the number of rifles to the original number, 1,800,000, in which case the original price is to be reinstated.

The new contract also provides that the British Government shares equally with the New England company in all profits, and guarantees the company against any loss exceeding $5,000,000 in any contingency under the contract or as the result of the investment in connection with it. In view of the unusually prosperous year the Directors thought it a conservative policy to set aside this amount in a special reserve. As this amount is included in the advances already made the New England Westinghouse Company, and as the British Government will advance all needed funds hereafter, there will be no further drafts upon the cash resources of the company on account of the rifle contract.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
May 21	2½	2	2¼	2½
May 22	2	2	2	2
May 23	2½	2¼	2½	2½
May 24	2	2½	3½	2½
May 25	3½	3	3	3
May 26	3	3	3	3

Week's range—

	High	Low
	4	3
	3	2

Same week last year—

	High	Low
	3	2¼
	2¼	2

Year to date—

	High	Low
	4	4½
	1½	1¼

Same period last year—

	High	Low
	3	2½
	1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 21	4 @4¼	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
May 22	4¼@4½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
May 23	4 @4¼	4½	4½@4¾
May 24	4¼@4½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
May 25	4½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
May 26	4½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾

Week's range—

	High	Low
	4½	4¼
	4	4¼

Same week last year—

	High	Low
	2¾	2¼
	2½	2¼

Year to date—

	High	Low
	5	5
	2½	2¼

Same period last year—

	High	Low
	3	2¼
	2½	2¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@4½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Agricul. Trade Acceptances.	Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	60 to 90. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	4
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 21	Par	†15c	†25@10c	*10c
May 22	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
May 23	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
May 24	Par	†15c	†25@10c	*10c
May 25	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
May 26	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
May 21	3½@4	4⅛	4⅜	27f 18c
May 22	3½@4	4⅛	4⅜	27f 18c
May 23	3½@4	4⅛	4⅜	27f 18c
May 24	3½@4	4⅛	4⅜	27f 18c
May 25	3½@4	4⅛	4⅜	27f 18c
May 26	3½@4	4⅛	4⅜	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London. 4½%.	British Rentes. 4½%.	Paris
May 21	55⅝	91¾	61f 40c
May 22	55⅝	91¾	61f 20c
May 23	55⅝	91¾	61f 25c
May 24	55½	91¾	61f 25c
May 25	55½	91¾	61f 25c
May 26	55½	91¾	61f 20c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
May 21	37d	74⅞c
May 22	37⅛d	74⅝c
May 23	37⅛d	74⅝c
May 24	37⅛d	74⅝c
May 25	37⅛d	74⅝c
May 26	37⅛d	74⅝c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 26, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	921,572	901,215	842,120
Tuesday	960,805	860,513	262,160
Wednesday	1,264,884	764,175	412,743
Thursday	1,120,190	697,554	273,220
Friday	1,043,156	584,559	196,164
Saturday	762,275	205,960	132,816
Total w'k.	6,672,382	3,813,967	1,589,229
Year to date	78,846,639	71,604,450	51,050,420
BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$3,130,000	$5,414,000	$1,566,500
Tuesday	2,595,000	4,467,500	2,008,500
Wednesday	2,942,000	4,885,000	1,779,500
Thursday	2,492,000	4,808,000	2,330,500
Friday	3,976,000	3,674,000	1,092,500
Saturday	1,863,500	1,816,500	996,500
Total w'k.	$16,998,500	$25,125,000	$10,374,000
Year to date	444,065,800	448,845,450	337,346,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.	May 26, '17.	May 27, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	6,672,382	3,813,967	*2,858,415
BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$10,817,500	$20,265,500	$9,448,000
Government	6,015,000	4,568,500	*1,511,500
State	7,000	46,000	39,000
City	159,000	310,000	151,000
Total, all	$16,998,500	$25,125,000	*$8,126,500

*Increase.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ¶Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Quotation May 26, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	90
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	96	98
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	76	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	62	67
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	97½	99
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	88	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '51	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101¼
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102½	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102½	103
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	89¾	91¾
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	92	95
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	101
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	100	101¼
Cleve. Elec. Ill. 1st, '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	95	99
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	95	99
Cons. Gas. (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	102	106
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	91	92½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	88	89
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. T. of N. J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	101	102½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	94	96
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	95	99
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	93
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '42	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	88
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	85	92
Ft. Worth P. & L., '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	96
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	90
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	87	92
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	101	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	70	78
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84	85
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	101	103
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	57	58
J. & Bat. C. Tr. 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	95½	98½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	74	74¼
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	93	94
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	96	97¾
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	95½	97
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	95	97½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	94	96½
Lhoxy Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	104
Lock. & Oic. R. 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	5	Jan. & July	99	100½
Louis. Light, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Louisville Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Mad. River Pr. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	100
Med. Ry. (Ala.) 1st, '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '23	5	Jan. & July	96	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	69	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Music. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	84½	87
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in, '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	103	105
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104	..
N. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	70	75
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	104
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	84	86
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	98	99
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	96
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89½	91
Ottum, R. & L. 1st, '34	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Petaluma El. Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	100½	103
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	98¼	100
Riv. Traction 1st, '60	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	101
Roch. Ry. 2d, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	78
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	94	98
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	87¼	89
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	95	97
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	96
Sup. M., L. & P. 1st, '31	5	June & Dec.	80	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '54	5	June & Dec.	96	99
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	85	88
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	101
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '55	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	Jan. & July	82	83
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons.,'49	4	Mar. & Sep.	80½	80¾
Do income, '49	5	Mar. & Sep.	64½	65½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	98
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	96	98½
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	90	93½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	83½	85
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	102	104
Wash. R. & E. con.,'51	4	Jan. & July	78½	80
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	93	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100¼	101½
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	102½	103¼
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	92	98
Mount Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	92	95
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '43-'49	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¼	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 26, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	..	20	23
Do pf.	..	..	..	76	77
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	121	124
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	May 1, 17	49	49¾
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	322	324
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	112
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	69	72
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	89	90
Am. Public Utilities	8%	..	July 1, 14	34	36
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	64	65½
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	..	7	8
Do 1st pf.	..	..	..	77	78
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	24	25
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	J. & D.	85	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Mar 31, 17	100	104¼
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	78½	79½
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	72
Cities Service	*½	M	May 1, 17	289	291
Do pf.	½	M	May 1, 17	85¾	86¼
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	40	45
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16, 17	28	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 15	98	102
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	..	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	70	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	..	Q	May 1, 17	49	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	74½	75
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15, 17	71	73
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	59	61
Do pf.	3	..	Jan. 2, 17	84	87
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99	100
Eliz. & Trenton	..	..	..	24	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15, 17	105	109
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 16	132	134
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	11½	12½
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	48
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	Q	Mar 15, 17	70	75
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	..	88	91
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	24½	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 17	95	97½
International Traction	1	Q	Mar 31, 17	49	51
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Mar 31, 17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	40	45
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	59	62
Kan. City Railways	..	..	..	24½	26
Do pf.	..	..	..	59	61
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	100
Kan. City Home Tel.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	102	106
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Mar 31, 17	84	88
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	70	72
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	May 15, 17	86	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	69	71
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 14, 17	175	180
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	13	14
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	57	58½
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20, 17	88	89
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14, 17	98	99
Do opt. wts.	..	..	..	9	10
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	50	53
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	78	85
Ontario Power	..	..	..	58	61
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 17	58¼	58½
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15, 17	89½	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	90	95
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c3	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	74
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Apr 14, 17	50¾	31
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14, 17	65	67
Riverside Traction	..	..	..	15	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Apr 1, 17	33	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	May 15, 17	87	88
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 17	105	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 16	126	129
S. W. Pow. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	91½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	$11¾	$12
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15, 17	$37	$38
Sup. W., Lt. & Power.	1	Q	Apr 2, 17	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15, 17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	5¾	6¼
Do pf.	..	..	..	25	25¼
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	90	93
United Light & Rys.	..	..	..	40¼	41
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	69	70½
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	Apr 14, 17	28½	29
United Utilities	..	..	..	23	26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	94	98
Utah Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 17	96	100
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	May 1, 14	73	73¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	71	75
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	76	80
Western Power	..	..	..	15	15¼
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Apr 15, 17	34	35
West States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15, 17	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 17	90	93
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Dec 30, 16	49	53

*Ex dividend.
a—Payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Brass	*1½	Q	May 15, 17	315	318
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	47	47½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	72	73
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	86	87
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15, 17	99	100
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Apr 14, 17	39	40½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,

FLAGS

PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 28TH.
12x18 In., on staff, gilt spear, $8.50 per gross
12x18 In., Jap silk on black staff, gilt spear ..... $3.00 doz.
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2x 3 Ft., on staff 2.25
Wonderful 25c. Seller—Will Bring the Crowd to Your Store.
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4x6 Ft., sewed stripe ..... .16.50 doz.
4x6 Ft., sewed stripe, embroidered stars ..... .22.50 doz.
5x8 Ft., sewed stripe, embroidered stars ..... .33.00 doz.
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SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50 — All Latest Models
Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas.
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WASH DRESSES at $2.75 & Up
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Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Boeth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

TO CLOSE OUT—TWEED COATS, $3.75
Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th St.

WE ARE OFFERING SPRING SUITS AND COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16-18 W. 22d St.

5000 PLUSH COATS
Now Ready—See Values
Rothstein & Nelson 129 W. 29th St.

AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
Straight Line Dresses, $1 to $3.
151 West 26th Street.

OUR NEW FALL LINE
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 36-34 WEST 25th ST.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
M. S. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 22d

SKIRTS WIENER BROS., 14-16 West 17th St.

Silk Dresses $6.75 $5.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND RIBBONS & VELVETS
MAX FEIST, 93-94 W. 38TH ST.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

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Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
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Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
For details of daily sales see New York American.
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Marie Antoinette
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All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
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COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
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Outstanding Accounts
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 25 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 31 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO., 141 FIFTH AV.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Autocar Sales Co., 553 West 23d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will sell at public auction at its Garage, No. 546 West 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, Autocar Truck No. 16,849, manufactured by the Autocar Sales Company, belonging to Lorena C. Drew, 2,266 Church Av., in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, in order to satisfy its lien for garage charges, repairs, and its lien under a conditional bill of sale.
AUTOCAR SALES COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6311-12 Barclay.
13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 427 Franklin.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CASCAN RESTAURANT CORP., Bankrupt.—No. 24801.
To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, William F. Allen, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Cascan Restaurant Corporation, hereby offers for sale the following property and effects of said bankrupt:
The property to be sold consists of a stock of chinaware, silverware, linen, furniture, copper utensils and equipment suitable for use in connection with the operation of a restaurant, ice boxes, desks, a small quantity of provisions and wines.
The above described property is in part stored in the Storage Room of Charles Shongood, at 539 Broadway, N. Y. City, and are in part located at 216 West 44th Street, N. Y. City, where it may be inspected on any day prior to the receipt of bids, as hereinafter stated.
Sealed bids for the above described property may be submitted to the referee herein, and will be opened by the Trustee at a meeting of creditors to be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, 21 Nassau Street, New York City, on May 28, 1917, at 2 P. M., at which time creditors from any and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
In the event that no such bid or bids for the above property shall be received or accepted, then and in that event the property hereinbefore described will thereupon be offered for sale by the Referee at public auction, and sold to the highest bidder or bidders therefor.
New York, May 21, 1917.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 21 Nassau Street, New York City.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Trustee, 37 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
Messrs. MORRIS & PLANTE, Attorneys for the Trustee, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

HOWE SEES REMEDY FOR FREIGHT TIEUP

The Immigration Commissioner Would Have Government Take Over All Private Freight Cars.

225,000 ARE AVAILABLE

These He Would Form Into a "Flying Squadron" to Rush to Congested Points.

The taking over at once by the Government of the 225,000 privately owned freight cars in the country, to be operated as a "flying squadron" to relieve freight congestion in the most affected districts, is advocated by Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe in a pamphlet to be published by the Joseph Fels International Commission. This commission, founded by the famous single-taxer, has been praised by the British Government for war work done in England, and has undertaken propaganda of war economies in the United States.

There are 2,500,000 freight cars in the United States, of which the railroads own about 2,275,000; the rest are owned by private shipping agencies. In commenting upon his proposal that the Government buy up the privately owned cars and operate them, Mr. Howe says:

"Such an experiment would speed up the railroads. It would automatically compel them to effect economies, to develop initiative, just as the building of municipal electric lighting plants has compelled privately owned plants to reduce rates and improve service to meet the competition which the community offered.

"The plan proposed for Government ownership of the privately owned fast freight lines would enable a central authority, thinking in terms of all the emergencies of the nation, to determine what commodity should be moved and what not. It would enable the 'flying squadron' to be distributed where it is most needed. Perishable commodities could be saved. Our people would be fed. Food shortages would be prevented. Fuel could be placed where needed. Cars could be run full both ways.

"The life of the nation rests in the hands of the railroads. They are the circulatory system. Formerly they gave preferential rates to communities and industries. Now they favor commodities that pay the highest rates, and starve commodities that pay lower rates.

"In hearings recently before the Federal Trade Commission witnesses stated that the railroads diverted coal cars from the transportation of fuel to the transportation of commodities upon which higher rates were obtainable. Coal cars were diverted to the automobile industry, and as a result the price of bituminous coal increased $2 a ton at the mine in one year's time.

"How can the two needs for greater carrying capacity and Governmental control of transportation be met without public ownership of the railroads? A partial and possibly adequate solution can be obtained through the creation of a 'flying squadron' of freight cars and rolling stock. There exists in the United States a number of private car companies and fast freight lines, such as the Empire Line, Merchants' Dispatch, the Atlantic Coast Line Dispatch, and many others. Here is a ready-made agency already working in harmony with the railroads and well known to shippers all over the country that could be mobilized into an agency for relieving the situation. The Government could quickly acquire all of these fast freight lines and merge them into a single operating agency.

"No revolutionary change is involved in such a transfer or any great administrative organization. The central office could act like the Weather Bureau. It could collect reports from all over the country as to the transportation needs of different sections and different industries. It could divert cars from one railroad to another. It could decide whether the transport of food, fuel, or munitions was the most urgent. Quite as important, it could use the cars to their full working capacity. Today a freight car moves on an average less than 30 miles in twenty-four hours, yet its potential service ought to be from 70 to 100 miles a day. Undoubtedly the railroads of America could carry a very much greater tonnage if all the motive power and equipment were mobilized for most effective use and for use where most needed to meet the nation's emergencies."

PRAISE AMATEUR POLICE.

Inspectors Pleased with Way Home Defense League Acted in Race Riot.

An extra detail of policemen stopped further attempts at race rioting yesterday in the district bounded by West Sixtieth to Sixty fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, known as San Juan Hill, where attacks on the special policemen of the Home Defense League on Saturday night resulted in the killing of a negro rioter by a policeman and the injury of ten whites and negroes. With the assistance of the extra men the regular patrolmen on duty searched negroes on the streets for weapons and kept the neighborhood quiet.

Two of the negro rioters arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Crough in the West Side Court were fined $10 each. The others were discharged on the ground that the police had already administered sufficient punishment to them. The body of Richard Hills, the negro shot by Policeman Mead, was sent to the Morgue. All of the injured were discharged from Roosevelt Hospital.

Inspectors Dillon and Dwyer complimented the men of the Home Defense League for their work throughout the city yesterday, and particularly those who aided the police in stopping the riot.

CHILD RAN BEFORE AUTO.

Judge Mack Hurried Her to Hospital, but She Died There.

Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court was riding up Amsterdam Avenue, near Ninetieth Street, yesterday, when Margaret Manolos, 6 years old, of 141 West Ninetieth Street ran in front of the automobile. The chauffeur, Frederick Buchanan of 2,258 Seventh Avenue, was unable to stop the car or to swerve it enough to miss the child completely, and she was crushed by the rear wheel.

Judge Mack jumped from the car, took the unconscious child in his arms and ordered the chauffeur to drive to the Roosevelt Hospital with all speed. He ordered surgeons to call in any one who might be able to save the child's life, and told them to keep physicians and nurses constantly in attendance, but the child died an hour later. When he returned to the West 100th Street Police Station to report the accident to Lieutenant McNaught Judge Mack wept. Neither he nor the chauffeur was held, and they drove back to the hospital immediately after leaving the station house.

Resume All-Water Trips to Boston.

The Eastern Steamship Corporation announced yesterday that the Summer schedule of the all-water route from New York to Boston, by way of the Cape Cod Canal, had been resumed. The steamships Bunker Hill and Massachusetts leave the terminals at 6 P. M. daily, arriving at 7:30 o'clock the following morning at their destination.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Apr. 5, 1917
France	5	Aug. 29, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1911
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

INSTRUCTION.

Young Spaniard is willing to teach Spanish for furnished room. C 193 Times.

HIGHER COAL PRICES EXPECTED THIS FALL

But Dealers Believe the Supply for New York Will Be Sufficient.

GREATER TONNAGE MINED

Increased Wages and Other Expenses, However, Are Likely to Keep Cost Above Normal.

New York City will probably be better supplied with coal this coming Winter than the one just past, according to prominent coal dealers, although the uncertainty regarding prices and the refusal of the coal trade generally to guarantee delivery of large supplies of coal are said to be sufficient reasons to cause landlords to worry.

Frederick R. Willenbrock, a large coal dealer, said yesterday that proposals which will be considered by the Federal Trade Commission this week at Washington for the regulation of the coal business will probably result in defining the conditions of the coal business for the coming year, so that dealers, manufacturers, landlords, and others who need considerable supplies will be able to learn more definitely how far coal dealers can be relied upon.

Among the appeals which coal operators will press on the Federal Trade Commission as measures necessary to stimulate production will be permission to ship coal by water routes which had been forbidden in some cases by the Sherman act; the exemption of coal miners from conscription and from recruiting activities; measures to prevent munitions factories from bidding workmen away from the mines, and new preferences to coal over other kinds of traffic in the allotment of railroad cars.

In March and April of this year, a greater tonnage of coal was mined than ever before in those months, so that coal dealers asserted yesterday that it was only necessary to insure the continuance of the present labor supply at the mines and to guard against shortage of cars in order to provide a sufficient coal supply for heating purposes.

While some landlords have adopted clauses in leases, stipulating that failure to heat apartments in case of coal shortage is not constructive eviction, and that rents shall vary according to the price of coal, it is believed that questions regarding New York's supply will be cleared up soon and landlords may face the problem with more exact knowledge of the prices they will have to pay.

"At best the coal supply will probably be from hand to mouth," said Mr. Willenbrock. "The prices may not rise much higher, but the situation is so unsettled for coal dealers that they cannot contract to supply coal at present prices when the large coal companies will not guarantee to fill orders.

"Except for interference by the Government, the situation would be much worse than last year, because last Spring there were between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 tons of coal on the ground and this year there is practically none. On the other hand, one of the causes of the shortage last year was that landlords and others needing coal did not order early in the Spring as usual. This year the contrary is the case. Landlords and manufacturers are in all in the market, doing their utmost to get coal, and the mine operators are amply warned of the demand."

Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association in this city, said that higher coal prices were a certainty. After pointing out that four investigations last year had failed to show anything wrong with the retail coal business in this city he said:

"Broadly speaking, coal is selling today for about $1 a ton retail higher than at this time last year; but, in comparison with the prices for steel, lumber, flour, vegetables, meat, shoes, and practically all other necessities, this increase is small, and there are very good reasons why this advance has occurred. It takes a lot of materials to run a coal plant, and hay, oats, iron, gasoline, tools, and everything entering into mining have gone up by leaps and bounds. There has been a substantial increase in wages and a reduction of the hours of labor; indemnity insurance and auto truck taxes have added to the dealer's expenses. Harbor freights, which were 15 and 20 cents per ton, are practically doubled, and the rates of demurrage on boats have more than doubled. In times of shortage of labor like these it is impossible to prepare cars promptly, and the wastage and shortage is so great as almost to make the difference between a gross and net ton."

HOSPITAL MILLION FADES.

Rich Pittsburgher Decides Not to Make Gift to Help the Deformed.

The Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases at 1,915 Madison Avenue will not receive a gift of $1,000,000 which had been expected from Henry Kaufman, a wealthy retired dry goods merchant of Pittsburgh. Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, medical director of the hospital, said yesterday, that a positive arrangement had been made with Mr. Kaufman for the gift, and that the news that he had determined not to give the money was not received until last Friday.

"The money was promised last Fall," said Dr. Frauenthal, "and as a result of the promise we had refrained from other efforts to obtain money at a time when money was far easier to obtain than it is now. Mr. Kaufman had laid out plans for the erection of a $500,000 building, which was to have received an income of $25,000 a year from him. He said that the matter was completely settled, with the exception of details which should be arranged between our lawyer and his. These details concerned the maintenance of the institution to be built. There was nothing in this question which could have led to a withdrawal on the part of Mr. Kaufman, for the reason that the Federation of Jewish Charities had guaranteed the maintenance of the hospital. We are at loss to understand his change of position. We first became aware that there was some doubt about the gift when we found it impossible to bring about a meeting between Felix Warburg, representing us, and Mr. Kaufman. On Friday, we learned definitely that nothing was to be hoped from Mr. Kaufman."

Benjamin G. Paskus, counsel for Mr. Kaufman, denied last night that the $1,000,000 had been promised. "The application for the gift was made to Mr. Kaufman several months ago," he said. "He investigated it thoroughly and finally reached a decision not to give the money. He reached this decision at least three months ago, and it was made known clearly at the time to those interested in the hospital."

The new building, which had been planned, was to have been dedicated to the memory of Theresa Kaufman, the late wife of Mr. Kaufman.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; moderate to fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Mon., probably thunder showers in n. Tues. fair, cooler; moderate to fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Fla.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds, shifting to w. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in e.; cooler at night. Tues. fair; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Miss.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Tenn.—Thunder showers in e., fair in w. Mon.; cooler. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Thunder showers Mon.; cooler in extreme w. Tues. fair.

Ind.—Showers Mon. Tues. fair; fresh shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Ohio.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; strong n. e. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy in n., showers in s. Mon. Tues. probably fair; moderate n. e. to n. winds, except fresh to strong Mon. over s. e.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. w. Tues. cloudy, probably showers and warmer in n.; moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Clearing Mon., preceded by rain in extreme e.; somewhat warmer in w. Tues. fair and warmer.

Kan., Mo., Wis., Iowa, N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably fair.

La., Ark., Okla., E. Tex., W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CHINCHILLA, gray, navy, brown, any quantity; state price. C 267 Times Downtown.

CLIPPINGS.—Will pay highest cash price for new woolen clippings from cloak and clothing manufacturers. R 350 Times Downtown.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy styles, whole week, between 9 and 12 at 24 West 25th St., 9th floor.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Out-of-town buyer will pay cash for Spring merchandise. W. C. MacMillen, Hotel Woodstock.

COATS.—Looking at coats of the better kind; call all week. 22 West 32d St., third floor.

COATS.—Large jobber placing orders on plush coats. 35 West 31st, seventh floor.

COATS.—Open for quantity Spring coats and suits; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS for Fall. Jobber, Room 2011, 15 East 26th.

DRESSES.—Large jobber will place stock orders on crepe-de-chine, taffeta, and georgette dresses; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs in silk and white wash dresses of the better kind; spot cash. Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES. — Contractors on georgettes and taffetas; bring samples. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge, satin, and taffeta dresses for Fall. 134 West 26th, twelfth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples silks and serges. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.; take 32d St. elevator.

DRESSES.—Jobber interested in Summer styles of taffeta dresses. Call with samples, 129 West 29th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs wanted in silk and washable dresses; cash. Flower Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs of better class of wash dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES, Children's.—Jobber looking at silk and serge Fall dresses. 147 W. 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge Fall dresses. 147 W. 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. Top floor, 29 West 21st.

ESQUIMETTE.—Plush, wanted, for cash. Phone Spring 3536.

GEORGETTE.—We are open for several hundred pieces very cheap domestic georgette at a price. Address R 549 Times Downtown.

GREEN BROADCLOTH or velour, 12 to 18 ounces. A. Rich & Co., 779 Broadway.

JEAN.—Good quality; open for large quantity. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st, Chelsea 9714.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity Salt's plush; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

POPLINS.—Poplins, Shantungs, Palm Beaches, mohairs, linens, similar fabrics suitable for men's wearing apparel, for cash. Ansorge Bros. & Co., 657 Broadway.

SERGES.—Poplins, or other surplus stock, for spot cash. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Fall suits all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

TAFFETAS.—Stripes and plaids at a price; phone between 9 and 11; Madison Square 5414.

TIE SILKS.—Spot cash paid; send samples. Gellis Manufacturing Company, 147 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.

VELOURS.—Wool, kersey, and cheviots, will buy quantities for immediate delivery. H. Zaidenberg & Co., 30 West 26th. Farr. 9930.

WOOL, Jersey, all colors. A. J. Crystal, 155 West 27th St.

WOOLENS.—Serges, poplins, coatings, mixtures, pile fabrics, silks; big and small lots; submit samples. H 137 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

BABY LAMB and other pile fabrics for sale. Madison Square 448.

BROADCLOTHS.—50 pieces all colors Deering and Milliken's 1687; also small lot velveteens. Schachner & Blumstein, 6 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 987.

BROADCLOTH, kerseys, burella, poplin, all kinds of overcoating, for men and ladies. Oscar Kirsch, 56 West 22d.

BUNTING, wool, for flags; quick delivery. H 188 Times.

BUTTONS.—Agate, bone, horn buttons, machine sewing; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 8 Elizabeth St.

CLOTH.—All colors, golfines and suede cloth for sale. Solomon-Marx, 11 East 26th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; poplins, serges, fancy mixtures; also some good wool coats at $1. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out very desirable assortment at price, also handsome silk coats. J. P. Slater Co., 22 W. 32d.

COATS AND SUITS to close out at sacrifice. H. B. Kleinman, 1 West 34th St.

COATS.—Jersey coats and suits, close out at sacrifice. 35 West 31st, seventh floor.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—250 children's, serges and poplins, to close out. Newman, 15 West 20th.

CORDUROYS.—27 or 36 inch white, narrow or wide wale. C 137 Times.

CUTTING MACHINE.—One new Ballard eight-inch straight knife, three Singer machines, one wardrobe trunk. 22 W. 32d St., third floor.

DRESSES.—2,000 gingham, voile, linen, tussah and shantung dresses to close out at a price. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES, silks, georgettes, gingham, graduation dresses; exceptional values. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk dresses at a price. Paragon, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out; cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

FLAGS, 27x42 inches, $4.50 dozen; 8x5, $9; 5½x9, $21 dozen. H. W. Stelle, 237 Lafayette St.

POPLIN.—Will buy 90610 navy or exchange for black. Liebman & Hurwitz, 138 West 21st St.

SERGES.—200 pieces YSL 54-in., 200 pieces MDSL 48-in., Pacific's serges, all colors, to close out below mill price; 50 pieces Gera Mills blue serge, style 788. Y 269 Times Annex.

SHAWLS.—Attractive values in silk and lee wool shawls to close out under cost of importation. L. Herzog & Brother, 874 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts in figures, prints, and plain white; price to close out; opportunity. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th St.

SUITS, black and navy, to close, better kind. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

UNIFORMS.—Contractor can sew uniforms, duck pants, flags, &c. K 313 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out; reasonable prices; very good value. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen khaki kools, stripes, whites, seconds, and perfects, to close $5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery, $6.50 per doz. up. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

YARN.—400 lbs. 50s combed peeler yarn, single and ply; 4 in. spools; job lot; cheap to winders. Franklin 1358.

EAST SIDE FOOD BOARD.

Plans to Help Families Suffering from Malnutrition.

Harry Schlacht of the East Side Protective Association has been put in charge of the East Side Food Board, which has opened headquarters at 192 Rivington Street to supply necessaries of life to east side families who are suffering from lack of food. The organization was formed by merchants and produce men to prevent food riots.

"Physicians have reported that many school children are suffering from malnutrition and that their mothers are also undernourished," said Mr. Schlacht last night. "Many workingwomen with children have not had an increase in wages since the beginning of the war and are suffering severely."

Many merchants and produce men have agreed to supply food at less than cost to needy families.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS for 15 Mine Storage Buildings," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK A. M., JUNE 26, 1917, and then and there publicly opened, for 15 mine storage buildings at the following naval ammunition depots: 6 for St. Julien's Creek, Va.; 3 for Newport, R. I.; 2 for Hingham, Mass.; 2 for Iona Island, N. Y.; 1 for Pensacola, Fla.; 1 for Guantanamo, Cuba, having steel frame, concrete footings, concrete base, coarse and floor platform, hollow terra-cotta tile walls, built up roofing over concrete slab, steel tracks and girders. Drawings and specification (No. 2385) can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandants at the navy yards on the east coast. F. R. Harris, Chief of Bureau, May 21, 1917.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE Treatment Works. Office Quartermaster, Fort Totten, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 2nd, 1917, for furnishing labor and material for construction of Sewage Treatment Works. Further information on application.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion Co.; L. Samson, jobs coats, 1,150 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Footley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, dresses; 452 4th Av.
CHICAGO — R. W. K. Co.; H. Reinberg, notions, specialties, holiday novelties; 33 Union Square, Room 71.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, jobs ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Catalogue House; J. Schlesinger, Fall waists; Z. Licker, J. Rosenthal, suits, dresses, skirts; 152 West 21st.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; G. A. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. O. Stevens, carpets; A. E. Nelson, knit goods, umbrellas, ribbons; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists, sweaters; 419 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Sons; C. Dernberg, furs; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Goldstein Bros.; M. Goldstein, suitings; Wallick.
DALLAS, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; M. S. Levy, shoes; 19 East 24th.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, waists; 116 W. 22d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss L. Krathwoll, jewelry, leather goods; 354 4th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; B. Ferber, jobs women's voile dresses; 1,150 Broadway.
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, S. A.—Casa Blanca; Sr. Erusto Baehr, wool piece goods; 32 Broadway, Room 1014.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs cloth suits, coats, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; S. Beam, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. Silverman, jobs suits, coats, dresses, waists; 23 East 26th.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; L. Lurie, jobs coats, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; G. B. Moore, coats, suits; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—H. S. Goldberg; ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McClain Co.; B. C. Wolper, wash dresses; 37 West 34th.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. S. Reves & Co.; D. F. C. Reeves, dry goods; 320 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufmann, ladies' garments; 1,150 Broadway; Somerset.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie Co.; L. Daniels, jobs silk dresses; 1,150 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; S. Goldstein, jobs silk, cotton waists; 1,150 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibson, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Eastern Outfitting Co.; A. Cohn, piece goods, serge suitings, Fall coatings; 15 East 26th, Room 1910.
SEATTLE, Wash.—R. E. Kann, ladies' ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat, W. C. Hatch, silks; Park Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 1,140 B'way.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; O. A. Baker, women's apparel; 23 E. 26th.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WACO, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 East 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Konn Sons Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, jobs silk dresses, cotton waists; 1,140 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss I. Stroall, waists; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, jobs cloth suits, coats, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; M. A. Goldstein, basement coats, dresses; Miss Hutzel, millinery; 351 4th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24557.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN W. LAWRENCE, Bankrupt.
To John W. Lawrence was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 14th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 8th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated May 25th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24581.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY R. TRAVIS, Bankrupt.
Harry R. Travis was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 21st, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated May 25th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24500.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM ROSENBERG and HENRY W. ROSENBERG, individually and as copartners doing business as A. ROSENBERG & SON, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said bankrupts are hereby given notice that on May 22nd, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, June 8th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
May 25th, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,907.—In Bankruptcy.—HAROLD B. ABRAMS, Bankrupt.
Harold B. Abrams was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 24th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 8th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated May 25th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—No. 24507.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD I. COHEN, also known as ISAAC COHEN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Edward I. Cohen, also known as Isaac Cohen, are hereby given notice that on May 22nd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 8th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 26, 1917.

NO. 24902.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES C. STOOPS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said James C. Stoops are hereby given notice that on May 23rd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, June 8th, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
May 26th, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24901.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS OIL

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, Second Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Home Ins Co‹Tug Transfer 15.
Hallenbeck‹St Paul F & M Ins Co.
Hurley‹Lighter Unity.
Glasgow Ship Owners Co‹Timmins.
Penn RR‹Tug Kinetic.
Bates‹Tug J A Lovett.
Same‹Tug Salutation.

Donovan‹Moran T & T Co.
Cullen‹CNY.
Bayliss‹Wissman.
Sprague‹Germain Co.
Lyman‹Frederick SS Co (2.)
Dailey & Ivins‹Harms & Co.
Arbuckle‹NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Smith‹Schr Northland

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Bronner‹Cosmopolitan Bank.
Same‹Same.
Gormly‹Gormly.
Huston‹Perfection Amus Co.
Folks‹Phoenix Portland Cement Co.
Re U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (Cobb)
Re Davis.
Caspar‹Lawson.
Leitman‹Levine.
Barnes‹Whitaker.
Jones‹N Y Times Co.
Strauchnow‹Kadelburg.
Noon‹Noon.
Tonning‹Phoenix Mutual Life Ins Co.
Landau‹Landau.
Re Stevenson.
Met Sav Bank‹Burk.
Same‹Strack.
Carmody‹M Berardini State Bank.
Re Fergen.
Re Leslie.
Iesnik‹Smolewitz.
N Y Equitable Ins Co‹Supreme Court.
Wilson‹C Dorflinger & Sons.
Crossan‹Crossan.
Lowenbach S S Co‹CNY.
McMillan‹Karp.
Pettillo‹Sherrett.
Ann Water Supply Co (Individual Drinking Cup.
Auberge‹Rosenberg Neugass Co.
Davis‹Davis Sulphur Ore Co.
Woolf‹Bloch.
Wyn Account Co‹Tyrell.
Knapp‹Knapp & French, Inc. (2.)
Plate‹Ryan.
Lippman‹Katz.
Excelsior Sav Bk‹Fowler.
Buckler‹Kaolin Products Co.
Stuart‹Saunders.
Silverberg Import Co‹Sametz & Hilder.
Liberty Sheet Metal Works‹Roth.
Guaranty Trust Co‹Second Av RR Co. (D'Angela.)
CNY‹Demetrius.
Schultz‹Weis.
Ruth‹Witkind.
Boyle‹Becker.
United Distillers Co‹Sacco.
Re Seidler.
Goldman‹Relyea.
Re Fishgold.
Druckerman‹Chicago, Mil & St Paul Ry.
Ehrenzweig‹C Schwartz.
De Delpedon‹Schrenkisen.
Re Reed Art Products Co. (Shimkin.)
Pape‹Bklyn Heights RR.
Reilly‹Int Met Co.
Stelvitz‹Balshofer.
Re Stern.
Jacob‹Schwartz.
Kip‹Seise.
Offley‹Smith.
Klasen‹Klasen.
Binenn‹Sass.
Cohen‹Erdoes.
Kistel‹Lehigh Valley RR Co.
Seafoth‹Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Hannan‹A Silz, Inc. (2.)
People‹De Simone.
Sklar‹Froster.
Re Purslano.
Rosenblum‹Sloane.
Paslowski‹Ruddy.
Smidt‹Greines.
Zane‹Davis.
Guaranty Trust Co‹Second Av Tr Co. (McGrath‹Beaver.)
Same‹Same. (Burke‹Beaver.)
Leverton‹Talmer.
Dr Richards‹Rodriquez.
Harwood‹Walker.
Mahody‹Valentine.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Smith‹Smith.
Brown‹Brown.
Wilson‹Wilson.
Grady‹Grady.
Van Loan‹Van Loan.
Steindler‹Steindler.
Fischer‹Fischer.
Dodson‹Dodson.
Jackson‹Jackson.
Apfelberger‹Apfelberger.
Papp‹Papp.
Bier‹Grossman.
Rohrer‹Quinn.
Re Stiller‹203 Thompson St.
Friedman‹Markowitz.
Re Sisson‹McGarry.
Warner‹Marrone.
Adamson‹Miller.
Wms City Fire Ins‹Lichtenstein.
Baer‹Krustus.
May‹Howe.
Weill‹Co‹Peveling.
Strong‹Eckert.
Swirdovich‹Flinn-O'Rourke Co. Inc.
Bibio‹Slovak Newspaper Book Co.
Glencoe 4th Club‹Glencoe Sec Club.
Maxwell Co. Inc‹Tippett & Wood, Inc.
McCann‹McCann.
Maxwell Co. Inc‹Tippett & Wood, Inc.
Warner‹Marrone.
Preferred causes:
Oln‹Kingsbury.
Russell's Expr‹Musical Record Library.
Tara‹Tarara.

Zunino‹Parodi Cigar.
Rhine‹Abrams (NY‹Maurice Brower, Inc.
Steele‹Arizona Cross Bar Mining Co.
Quigley‹Miceling.
McCallum‹Beau-Site Co.
Marino‹Union Ry.
Feaster‹Scheffer.
Re Costello. (Frindel.)
James‹James.
Leonie‹Leonis. (2.)
Selah‹Roscher.
Pyro Chemical Co‹Zimmerman.
Rosenberg‹Malthie.
White‹N Y Cent RR.
Palmer‹G Schirmer, Inc.
Re Pope.
English Sample Cloth Shop‹Veegreen Hold.
Re Rusher.
Molloy‹Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Kabat‹A L Guldone & Son, Inc.
Gerst‹Hall Line Ry.
Gusso‹2d Av RR. (Cusco‹Beaver.)
Shriner‹Lockwood.
Re Schaefer.
People, &c‹Schmidt.
Same‹Curry.
Haresa‹Moses.
Gambella‹Marrone.
Russo‹Harwill.
Jross‹Friedman.
Minola‹Devere.
Metzler‹Levy.
Re Hennings‹Maxwell.
Mardus‹Phila & Reading Coal & Iron
Kabat‹Same.
Chaponis‹Del Lack & W RR.
Ramutis‹Same.
Goldman‹Bootmann.
Dorr‹Underwood. (2.)
Anderson‹Anderson.
Feinberg‹Bangor Trust Co.
Adams‹Adams.
Moore‹Abbate.
Krieger‹Krieger.
Obert‹Ridder.
Bryson‹Whitstock.
Schlechter‹Sanders.
Reichstadt‹Halstead.
Kasbah Av Bank for Saving‹Werner.
Sommer‹Union Ry Co.
Warner‹Mendelson.
Thompson‹N Y Rys.
Price‹Signet Shoe Co.
Mermelstein‹O B Potter Pron, Inc.
Krainetz‹Rudnick.
Everett‹Chicago, Mil & St Paul Ry.
Sullivan‹Steers.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg Co.
Re Schindler.
Re Fischer.
Re Hennings.
Re Bender.
Re Bernstein.
Re Rosenberg.
Re Rosenberg.
Re Rosenberg

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, SUBLET.—Handsomely furnished; any period. Apply owner; rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS,
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

A RIVERSIDE APARTMENT to rent, furnished; pianola; six rooms; delightfully cool in Summer; corner 95th St.; $125 monthly. Telephone 9284 Riverside. C 33 Times.

ASTOR COURT. — Beautifully furnished apartment; seven rooms, three baths; light, cool; sublet six months. Phone Riverside 2900.

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

CARNEGIE HALL—Sublet one-room studio; Steinway grand, phone, water, sleeping couch; June 15-Oct. 1. C 41 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 236.—Sublet for Summer months, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 10th floor; handsomely furnished; reasonable. Apartment 106, Superintendent.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. Tels. 7240 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Commensurate prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

RIVERSIDE DRIVE apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, nicely furnished, from June 15 to Sept. 15; $75 monthly. Phone 7606 Audubon for appointment.
SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath, $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. "Phone Riverside 6100.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

TO SUBLET for the Summer at the Majestic Hotel, 72d St. and Central Park West, beautifully furnished suite, 2 rooms and bath. Apply, after 1 o'clock, suite 657.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 115.—4-room apartment near Washington Square; nicely furnished; $50 monthly; inquire janitor.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms; completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apartment 43.

New Jersey.

VIRGINIA AV., (Atlantic City.)—Furnished or unfurnished, ten rooms, two baths, top floor, all exposures, yearly or season. Address Manager, Mrs. J. T. Sweeney.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED first floor (corner) five-room apartment; sacrifice for Summer; every convenience. Phone mornings Bergen 6018.

Westchester.

FURNISHED APARTMENT to rent for season; 5 rooms and bath, all in perfect condition; occupancy from June 1 to Oct. 1. The Studio Arcade, Bronxville, N. Y. Appointment for inspection can be made by telephone, Bronxville 131. Address W. Frank Purdy, Bronxville, N. Y.

Unfurnished—East Side.

56 EAST 87TH ST., (NEAR PARK AV.)
High-class elevator apartment; day and night service.
6 rooms, bath; extra maids' lavatory; $840.
7 rooms, bath; extra maids' lavatory; $1,200.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

128D, 336 EAST.—Eight light, airy rooms, bath; hot water; private hall; $22.

LEXINGTON AV., 581. (Near 51st St.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

Unfurnished—West Side.

218T STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath.
Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

67TH, 328 WEST.—Housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms; all improvements, elevator; 5th floor.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Four-room unfurnished apartment to sublet; $55 monthly. Inquire Superintendent.

140TH, 605 WEST, near Riverside.—5 rooms, front, ground floor; $37; operator.

146TH ST., 603 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; minute to subway; rent $40.

CHARLES ST., 16.—Floor, 3 rooms, studio; garden; private bath; electric; $65.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—9 large outside Rooms, 3 baths; sublet for year from Oct. 1; exceptionally very low rent. Apartment 5A. Phone Franklin 676; L. C. Herman.

RIVERSIDE, (41st) Greyton Court.—4 large outside rooms, 2 baths, $1,300; concessions till Oct. 1. Apt. 10E.

A FOUR-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted for one or two months, between 34th St. and 59th St. C 67 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

60TH, 122 EAST.—Three well-furnished rooms; newly decorated; private house; all conveniences.

50TH, 124 EAST.—Newly decorated, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; private house; moderate.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; single room; references.

33D, 61 EAST.—Large, pleasant, handsomely furnished front room; all conveniences; telephone.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

35TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room, running water, electric light, telephone; references.

57TH.—Desirable two-room suite, bath adjoining; exclusive; two gentlemen. Plaza 6087.

57TH ST., 123 EAST.—Large, furnished room; private bath; north light; electricity; references.

60TH, (Madison.)—3 large rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished; maid service; restaurant; will sacrifice. Plaza 4555. C 38 Times.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath, electricity, phone; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 852, (Between 64th and 65th.)—English lady has light rooms to rent.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; music allowed.

MADISON AV., 1,029, (81st.)—Large room, comfortable; suitable two gentlemen; refined.

West Side.

107TH, 54 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; quiet house; telephone.

127TH ST., 34 WEST.—Unusually large, medium rooms, private bath; private house; electricity; references.

17TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, telephone; references.

23D ST., 350 WEST. (Colonial House.)—For women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

23D, 453 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room, southern exposure; individual bath; private home.

89TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c up.

40TH, 64 WEST.—Large, exceptionally pleasant room, bath; opposite Bryant Park; reference.

44TH, 155 WEST.—Two large, exceptionally clean rooms; all modern conveniences.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; elegant locations.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; permanent; also small room. Circle 1816.

51ST, 312 WEST.—Front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; boarders if desired. Columbus 1376.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large rooms, sanitary private baths; small room, modern furniture; continuous hot-water supply; electricity, telephone; references required.

55TH, 209 WEST.—Parlor and connecting bedroom; suitable married couple or two ladies; private apartment. Reed.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large well furnished room with bath and shower; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water, electricity.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Very desirable three-room suite; gentlemen; fifth floor; elevator.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; board optional; convenient location; near Park.

67TH, 15 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; studio apartment; convenient. Wittgenstein.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Large parlor, with private bath, complete; continuous hot water; telephone.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Neat, comfortable rooms; excellent central location; switchboard service; moderate.

70TH, 109 WEST.—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; TELEPHONE; INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, single room; gentleman, business couple; reasonable; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; telephone; kitchen privileges. Apt. 14.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Well-furnished room; running water; private family; modern apartment. Hamilton.

71ST, (237 West End Av.)—Attractive room, with running water, adjoining bath; private residence.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; studio, individual bath; exclusive neighborhood; references; moderate.

71ST, 19 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms or apartments; exclusive home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 309 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished outside rooms, single, double; breakfast; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Extra large, all conveniences; private house; moderate terms.

72D, 58 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed rooms; every modern convenience. De Bernys, Columbus 3588.

72D, 58 WEST.—Cool; large, private; shower, electricity; private family; $6. Col. 2051.

72D, 53 WEST.—Large front room; all commodities; private. Columbus 5220. Lamy.

72D, 131 WEST.—Desirable double rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; telephone.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, private bath; convenient to subway.

73D, 163 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath adjoining; exceptionally nice house.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Exclusive accommodation; elevator apartments; $12.50 weekly; excellent Southern cooking. Reid.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, two rooms, private bath, electricity; single rooms.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; individual baths; electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4006.

76TH ST., 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite; also single rooms; private baths.

77TH, 170 WEST. — Excellent, the best in house, all new, with large dressing room; very cool; modern conveniences; bachelor or couple; references; $60 month.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, lavatories; private home; exclusive neighborhood, near Central Park.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Room and private bath; kitchenette; newly decorated; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed room, individual bath; also smaller room; references.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Fine large room, private home; every modern convenience; exclusive neighborhood.

78TH AND BROADWAY.—Pleasant outside rooms; light, airy; every convenience. Schuyler 8182.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence; small room.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, comfortable, home-like room; private bath, electricity; parlor floor.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, small front room, with, without bath; electricity, telephone.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also single rooms; board optional.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium, cool, front rooms; all conveniences; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 134 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed rooms, single, double; private house; Subway, "L."

82D, 29 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large, small; all conveniences, with parquet floors.

82D, 57 WEST.—Large rooms; phone; comfortable, refined house for business people.

82D, 53 WEST.—Well furnished, clean rooms; large, $6 up; single, $3.50 up.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well appointed; all conveniences.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Newly furnished house; beautiful rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; moderate.

86TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—Handsomely furnished suite; exclusive neighborhood; central location; references required; gentlemen or couple. Schuyler 3368.

86TH, 78 WEST. — Exclusive neighborhood; high class, elevator apartments, $5 up; Summer rates. Sixth floor.

86TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; Subway, "L."

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, $4.50; large room, $6; private home; gentlemen.

90TH, 290 WEST.—Two rooms; southern exposure; electricity; fourth floor east. Smith.

93D, 124 WEST.—Rooms; high class; excellent location; business people preferred; references.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive suite of rooms; also others; all conveniences; references.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Large, homelike rooms, southern exposure; kitchenette, running water; quiet, select house; investigate before locating. Riverside 9065.

93D, 263 WEST.—Southern room, private washroom, bath adjoining; every convenience. Riverside 8091.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Cool room facing quiet street, two minutes from Subway express. Apt. 2 North.

96TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Well appointed kitchen suite; also smaller rooms; references exchanged. Harrison.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single room; bath; telephone; gentleman; $3.50.

98TH, 243, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cheerful room, bath adjoining; high class; conveniences. Apartment 6B.

99TH ST., 234 WEST.—Private family with house will rent room to gentleman; no other roomer.

102D, 216 WEST.—Large outside room; running water, electricity, elevator; gentleman. Arbuckle.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Two-room suite; running water; also single; electricity; clean; very desirable home. Beidler.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Newly furnished, lavatory, gentleman; references. Mascher. Academy 1836.

106TH, 65 WEST.—Beautiful front, suitable permanent couple; all conveniences; phone. Cical.

109TH, 301 WEST, (Apt. 6-B.)—Large, outside rooms; lavatory; river view; private family.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Private family, two adults, offers exceptional room with lavatory; exclusive house; Summer rates; references. Apt. 73.

112TH, 523 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Large, attractively furnished room for couple, with family of two; central location; private lavatory.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Small, sunny room; facing vacant lot; telephone, bath; $2.75. Wilford.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room in modern apartment; southern exposure; gentlemen only. M. English. 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Superior sanitary room, exclusive corner apartment; private. Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for business gentlemen in high-class neighborhood; every convenience; Apartment 10. Morningside 2896.

115TH, 414 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

116TH ST.—Attractive outside room, convenient Columbia, Riverside. Morningside 5136, Apt. 22.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Corner Morningside Drive.) Apt. 31.—Outside rooms, private lavatory.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Ideal Summer location; modern apartment. Perlam.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner room on Morningside Drive; also housekeeping suite with private bath; moderate. Apt. 31.

118TH ST., 155 WEST.—Attractive double room; private house; refined Jewish family.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable room; all conveniences. Apartment 24.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; elegant bath; use piano, victrola.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small; elevator; near Columbia College. Evans.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; convenient location; kitchen privileges; double, $7; single, $5, $6. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Front south room, opposite Teachers College; reasonable to teachers. Peters.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; kitchen privileges; phone, elevator, electricity. Byrne.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms in modern apartment. McGagie.

122D, 509-511 WEST. (The Ogontz, Apt. 22.)—New management; high-class references; fine rooms, many southern, outside, $3.50 to $12 week; general reception and entertaining room; refined chaperone; references required.

122D, 512 WEST.—Large, comfortable, furnished rooms, with kitchen; suite or single; top floor; high-class, elevator apartment house; phone Morningside 3563. Mrs. Oates.

123D, 529 WEST.—Parlor bedroom suite, overstuffed tapestry furniture, piano; half block Broadway; $16. Call evenings or Sundays. Urbahn.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Choice rooms in beautiful home; $3 up; telephone; shower; two minutes Lenox subway; references exchanged.

141TH, 600 WEST.—Front, $7; river, $7; hall, $5; convenient location. 6B.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family; private house; large and small rooms. Audubon 2623.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

152D, 853 St. Nicholas Av.—Attractive, large front room; clean, cool, quiet, adjoining bath; phone, subway, elevator, ideal; kept as your mother used to keep it; men only. Keagy.

BROADWAY, Corner 56th St.—Exceptional, large, outside rooms, newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apartment 8, The Rockingham.

BROADWAY, 2,030.—Having beautiful apartment, will rent to refined gentleman large room, adjoining bath, $10. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, airy rooms, nicely furnished, adjoining bath. Apt. 1E.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—In luxurious apartment, opposite park, delightful outside room; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (127th St.)—Desirable large front room for one or two ladies; elevator. Apt. 37.

CLAREMONT AV., 189, (125th.)—Attractive single room, reasonable; elevator; private family. Tallman.

DESIRABLE ROOM, bath, with refined family; near subway. Ellis. Phone 211 Morningside.

FRANCES MOTLEY STUDIOS,
West End Av., 313, between 74th and 75th, can accommodate two or three business people with living quarters; private home life; references exchanged. Telephone Columbus 1385.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st.)—Beautiful rooms or suite; reasonable. Telephone 2933 Audubon.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Large corner room, two porch windows, furnished, as sitting room, bedroom; extra room on housekeeping privileges if desired. Telephone Morningside 6020.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Near 119th.)—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apt. 3A.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Near Columbia.)—Attractive, large, light room; lavatory. Apt. 83.

REFINED LADY will rent room, studio apartment, kitchenette. Phone mornings Plaza 8706.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 80, (at 157th St., Apt. 4C.)—Large, beautiful room; near subway; no other roomers. Phone Audubon 5059.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (Corner 94th St.)—Spacious suite, facing Drive, or large room; board optional. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 556.—Large room, private lavatory; phone 8260 Audubon. Apt. 1.

TWO ROOMS with private bath; gentlemen only; exclusive apartment; very best references required and exchanged. Schuyler 7938.

WEST END AV. AND 85TH.—Elegant large rooms; individual baths; modern conveniences; breakfast optional; select residence; special inducements; business gentlemen. Columbus 9995. Clark, Y 273 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—2 elegantly furnished rooms; running water, electric light, bath adjoining; meals optional; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful single, double rooms, bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 864.—One block to subway; private home; large and small rooms; twin beds; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 589.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10, $8, $5.

WEST END AV., 855, (102d.)—One, two large front rooms, private lavatory. Wright.

Brooklyn.

BERGEN ST., 1,350.—Nicely furnished sixroom apartment; piano; convenient subway; references. Shaw.

HARRISON ST., 284, Brooklyn.—Family has 2 large rooms, housekeeping or gentlemen.

PIERREPONT ST., 60, (Walking Distance Downtown.) — Superior accommodations; gentlemen; Summer rates.

SIXTH AV., 181, (Park Slope.)—Nicely furnished rooms, conveniences; telephone Prospect 8668.

WILLOW ST., 146.—Well furnished rooms; select, well kept house; references required.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

102D, 211 West, (Corner Broadway.)—Three unfurnished, light, airy rooms; telephone, electricity; all modern conveniences; 1 block subway; reasonable; call all week; ring dentist's bell.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ROOM wanted near bath, bachelor, between 42d, 65th, east side. H 179 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

65TH, 32 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; refined home; excellent home table. Plaza 0031.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Quiet, refined surroundings; cooking; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room, all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH STREET, 16 WEST.
Desirable rooms, with board; references.

53D, 57 WEST. — Concessions to permanent guests; double, single rooms; baths; references.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; large room overlooking river; private bath; also single room; excellent table.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home; handsome suite; private bath; single room.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable double rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 236 WEST.—Private baths, electricity; table board. Telephone 6396 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST, DESIRABLE ROOM, near subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Elegant salon floor, private bath, suitable three or four; homelike.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, single; $10; excellent cuisine. Schuyler 9725.

79TH, 239 WEST.—Room with, without bath; small room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations, double rooms, baths; single, lavatories; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, baths; double and large single; electricity; concessions.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite, with private bath; also single rooms; board optional.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; baths; wholesome home cooking; special low rates.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board optional; references.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few gentlemen appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table; reference; Southern family.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small room; references.

88TH, 61 WEST.—Double and single rooms; refined private Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated; excellent table.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

93D, 265 WEST.—Very large room, private bath; exquisitely furnished; Persian rugs; all modern conveniences; couple or gentlemen.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SPACIOUS SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS. ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

109TH, 308 WEST. — Large room; private bath; well furnished; excellent table; reasonable.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern apartment; refined Jewish family. Morningside 1921.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Double room in private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av.—Columbia; pleasant rooms, board, $8 up. 4021 Morn.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, with beautiful private bath; room; excellent Vienna cooking; elevator. Morningside 2123.

156TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, FINE PORCH, EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

WEST END AV., 524.—Large rooms, excellent board; house newly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d. Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private house, elevator; large square room; also singles.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON ST., 40.—New Yorkers take notice; near Borough Hall subway; The Arsdale; single rooms, electricity, private bath; maid service; board optional. Phone Main 6084.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 185, (Franklin L.)—Sunny front rooms; reasonable; phone Pros. 9911.

PARK SLOPE, (61 Eighth Av.)—Very desirable rooms; excellent table; references.

SPENCER PLACE, 13.—Refined neighborhood; rooms; good board; conveniences; table guests. Decatur 2340.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WILLOWS.—Huguenot Park on the beach. Open for season; select clientele; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports; references.

Staten Island.

HALCYON HALL, 21 Howard Av., Grimes Hill; palatial residence; beautifully furnished rooms; extensive ocean view; tennis, gardens, garage.

Westchester.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE, on Sound.—Delightfully furnished rooms with board; easy commuting; Harbor Lane, New Rochelle; references. Telephone 91W.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

NICE PEOPLE ONLY.
607 4th Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

A SEMI-INVALID lady, with companion, wishes board for July and August in refined family in Summit or vicinity of Orange; wishes two adjoining rooms on lower floor, where piazza is near; references exchanged. Mrs. Rolffes, 388 Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J.

GENTLEMAN wishes board during Summer, refined surroundings, commuting distance New York. E 186 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A 1916 NATIONAL TWIN "6."
6-passenger touring; runs and looks like new; cost $2,400; first cash buyer, with $1,100 takes it. 161 Clymer St., 2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $3,500; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

A 1916 STUDEBAKER SIX.
Beautiful five-passenger touring; guaranteed; electric starter, &c.; $400. 150 W. 55th.

BABY PEUGEOT, latest importation.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster, wire wheels.
F. I. A. T. 1915 30 Fleetwood Imported Four.
LANCIA 1916 Touring Car.
CHALMERS 1916 Blue Ribbon Landaulet.
PEUGEOT 120 Record Holder.
CONTINENTAL Special 110 M. F. H.
LANCIA Special Roadster, wire wheels.
SPECIAL WISCONSIN STUTZ, 1916.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 LITTLE 6 TOURING.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK.—$450; 1915; 5 passenger; newly painted in rich maroon color; cost, new, $985. Used Car Dept., Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway, at 50th St.

CADILLAC touring; $475; late 1914; thoroughly overhauled; new shoes, extra shoe, pump, jack, complete. Private residence, 24 Lenox Road, Flatbush, few doors Flatbush Av.

CADILLAC, 1915, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Col. 5322.

CADILLAC, 1914, five-passenger, sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

CHALMERS roadster, practically brand-new; $425 single. Wallace, 1,759 Broadway.

CHEVROLET ROYAL MAIL, 4 roadster; very swell; Brewster green; khaki top; like new; must be seen to be appreciated. Brooklyn Branch Studebaker Corporation, 361 East 140th St.

COLE 1916—Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring car, driven 5,000 miles; good shoes; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4000.

COLUMBIA-KNIGHT, a late model, six-passenger; electric lighting and starting; perfect condition; make offer.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO.,
12 William St.,
Newark, N. J.

CRANE Simplex touring, practically new; a rare chance to purchase this high-class car at a big discount. W. Wallace, 1,759 Broadway.

DEMONSTRATING CARS.
We have three 1917 Overlands which have been used for demonstrating to customers and which have never been out of our possession, and which we will sell, with complete equipment, at very reasonable prices. Used Car Dept., Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway, at 50th St.

FOR SALE.
MERCEDES ROADSTER, 4-PASSENGER, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION AND NEWLY PAINTED, ALL EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM. PRICE ON APPLICATION. MERCEDES REPAIR CO., 218-224 EAST 54TH ST., NEW YORK.

HUDSON, 1916, five-passenger, sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, roadster, with extra rumble seat; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

ITALA touring car, mechanically perfect, elec. lights, shock absorbers, etc.; sacrifice for need of ready cash. Address G. C. Stover, 24 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

LANCIA, 35 h. p. touring, 1914, for sale; excellent condition. S. L. CRAIG, 133 West 58th. 4197 Columbus.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 clubster; 4-passenger; perfect condition. Phone Meyers, Morningside 3733.

NATIONAL, 1916, six-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 12 16, Chummy Roadster; like new; cheap; Blue Ribbon, 1,790 B'way.

OVERLAND.—Touring 7-passenger 1916 touring car; newly painted in dark blue, with red wire wheels; complete with standard cape top and new all-glass detachable limousine top; this car is upholstered in gray limousine cloth, has silk curtains, and is completely equipped, even to dome light; tires in very good condition. Used Car Dept., Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway, at 50th St.

OVERLAND.—Model 86; 6 cylinder; 7 passenger; newly painted in dark blue, with red wheels, and with leather-trimmed slip covers; tires almost new; complete equipment, including double tire carrier; original price, $1,180; sale price, $750. Used Car Dept., Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway, at 50th St.

OVERLAND.—1916; Model 83; 5 passenger; fully guaranteed against defective parts; complete, with new set of slip covers, brand new; painted maroon color; one of our best bargains; price when new, $785; our price, $460. Used Car Dept., Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway, at 50th St.

OVERLAND, 1916, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD,
3-38 PHAETON.
2-38 TOURING.
1-38 VICTORIA.
1-38 LIMOUSINE.
1-35 TWIN-SIX.
DOTY-DEMOS CO., 87 WEST END AV.

PACKARDS.—Twin and six; beautiful touring; hour, day, monthly; for sale. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARDS, Twin and Sixes; beautiful touring, hour, day, monthly preferred. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35, phaeton, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48.
7-passenger touring; self starter; electric lights; fully equipped; only used 2 seasons; excellent condition; price $1,250; a real bargain. See MANAGER, 161 Clymer St., 2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted; gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1915; 5 passenger; just repainted in olive green, with white wire wheels; this car is upholstered in genuine long-grain leather, and at $600 is a real bargain; cost $1,785 when new. Used Car Dept., Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway, at 50th St.

STUDEBAKER, 17, touring, $525; used all Winter. Col. 4290 or 312 West End Av.

STUTZ 1917, "16 valve" speedster; owner called for military duty; immediate delivery. Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,790 Broadway.

S. G. V. roadster; thoroughly overhauled mechanically and repainted; Silvertown tires; $700. Box B 163 Times.

WHITE, 30, 1916, five-passenger touring; mileage 4,000; excellent condition; all new tires. Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

WILLYS-KNIGHT coupe, 1917, which has been driven only 896 miles; this car is complete in every particular; trimmed in gray-green limousine cloth and silk curtains; this car has wire wheels and its finish is perfect; not the slightest blemish either inside or out; tires like new; original cost, $1,740; will sell for $1,300; ideal car for doctor's use. Used Car Dept., Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway, at 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 5-passenger touring car, newly painted in dark blue, with gray wheels; luxurious upholstery; completely equipped; original price, $1,160; sale price, $825. Used Car Dept., Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway, at 50th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC 8, beautiful, new limousine; hourly, monthly preferred; reasonable. Mead, Riverside 6200.

CADILLAC touring for hire, by hour or day; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

FOR HIRE, three months or more, new TWIN SIX Packard car to responsible parties; chauffeur in livery. C 84 Times.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3536 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; only reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD landaulets and touring cars; monthly preferred; reasonable rates; references. Shickell, 115 West 524 St. Circle 1075.

PACKARD.—Elegant seven-passenger touring; monthly preferred; careful driver. 8915 Morningside. Sewell.

PACKARD and 8 CADILLAC, open and closed cars; reasonable prices. Schuyler 3828.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7336.

PACKARDS, Twin and Sixes, beautiful touring, hour, day, monthly preferred. 1585 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

STUTZ roadster wanted, 1916 or 1917; cash; no dealers. Telephone Madison 3642.

Autom

Liberty Loan Week

AT

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank

of the City of New York

United States Depositary *Member Federal Reserve Bank*
Charter Member New York Clearing House

The Federal Government has appealed to the people of the United States to provide the money needed for the war. The two billion dollar "Liberty Loan" has been offered to the Public by the United States Government to meet the first requirements of this country in carrying on its part in the conflict.

In order to render the most effective service to the Nation we announce that beginning on Monday, May 28th, at 10 A. M., this Bank places its full facilities to aid those who desire to subscribe to the

LIBERTY LOAN

Subscriptions will be received at our MAIN OFFICE, 149 BROADWAY, and at each of our Branch Offices as follows:

Greenwich and Warren Streets
Bowery and Grand Street
Ninth Avenue and 14th Street
Broadway and 18th Street
2 West 33d Street
57th Street and Third Avenue
Broadway and 61st Street
86th Street and Lexington Avenue
Broadway and 104th Street
Lenox Avenue and 116th Street
125th Street and Lexington Avenue
Broadway and 144th Street

Our Officers, Managers of Branches and Clerical Force will explain to you the advantages of becoming an owner of Liberty Bonds, and are prepared to receive subscriptions and arrange accommodations for its patrons and other subscribers to this LIBERTY LOAN.

We shall be glad to execute all subscriptions for the LIBERTY BONDS without charge of any kind, not only for customers and depositors of this Bank, but for the public generally.

We recommend the Liberty Bonds as the highest grade investment in the market and urge you to bring in your subscriptions promptly either to our Main Office or to the nearest Branch Office best suited to the purpose.

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